The National
Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

The FFA Home at Mount Vernon

The rituals of the FFA are interwoven with ideals and principles that are a heritage from the Father of Our Country . . . and the manner in which he managed his farmstead at Mount Vernon.

To foster that heritage, and to further the purposes and ideals of the FFA, **The National FUTURE FARMER Magazine** *(together with the FUTURE FARMERS SUPPLY SERVICE)* has been provided a permanent home and adequate service facilities.

A conference-projection room, library, photo laboratory, promotional printing facilities, an elevator, and air conditioning will enable the Staff to better serve the Magazine's million readers.

The traditionally colonial structure containing these facilities is appropriately located on a part of George Washington's old farm near Mount Vernon. Thus it is that from Mount Vernon comes not only a heritage of the past . . . but also added strength for the future.

Complimentary Copy

August-September, 1957

GREATER than the famous 2-M

NEW McCORMICK 2-MH Corn Picke

NEW fast mounting

Now, mount this great, new corn-saver i 75% less time! New 3-unit mounting, wit redesigned main frame, makes attaching fa simpler and easier . . . gets you into the fiel faster than ever before!

NEW servicing ease

Many life-lubricated, sealed bearings cu daily get-ready time by 25%. With banl lubrication, you grease 40 "hard-to-reach" bearings from 12 easy-to-reach banks—t slash servicing time another 25%.

NEW 24-inch-high lift

You can raise gatherers and center divider instantly with Hydra-Touch® to pick at a *record 24-inch height!* You easily clear cover crops, or weeds . . . make sharper turns . . . cross gulleys with ease.

Get more of your crop . . . get it out faster . . . with the new McCormick 2-MH that even out-performs the great 2-ME! With new fast mounting, new easy servicing, new 24-inch lifting range—and many more new features—you save more corn, more time than ever before! Mounted on a Farmall® 350 or 450 (or 300 or 400) with or without Fast-Hitch . . . you can change speeds *on-the-go* with Torque Amplifier . . . avoid slugs with *completely* independent pto. Here's *unmatched* performance to out-pick, out-save them all!

PLUS these features—and more!

- **NEW . . . choice of 3** types of snapping, 2 types of husking rolls to match ear and stalk conditions.
- **NEW on-the-go snapping roll adjustment** to match variations in your crop.
- **NEW higher center divider** and streamlined shielding saves more corn from leaning stalks.
- **NEW ladder and deck** add safety and convenience.
- **NEW telescoping hitch** centers wagon under elevator.

Choose from 5 McCormick pickers! Mounted 1-row, 2-row (heavy or regular-duty). Pull-type: Heavy-duty 1-row or 2-row. Get the picker that exactly fits your acreage, your power . . . at your IH dealer's.

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International Harvester Company
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Please send all the corn-saving, time-saving facts about the new McCormick 2-MH corn picker:

Name_____ ☐ Studen

Address_____

Town_____ State_____

My IH dealer is_____

J. Howard Isaac
Ellendale, Del.

Farmers you look to as leaders

look to

Firestone

for farm tires

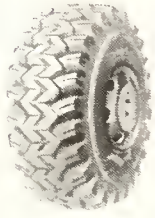
To some of Delaware's shore people, the state's composed of four parts. There are New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties—then there's the Isaac Farms.

Over 8,000 acres of southern Delaware lie within the borders of this agricultural operation administered by two brothers, J. Howard and Harry H. Isaac.

The Isaacs' land is a green land—with fat cattle grazing the year round in deep pasture. It's a grain and vegetable garden with 1500 acres of corn and 700 acres of lima beans. It's a poultry kingdom that supplies a million broilers yearly to eastern tables.

The farm can depend on its own canning and freezing plants—and even its own lumber mill. But the 30 trucks and 30 tractors that keep the Isaac operation rolling depend on Firestone Farm Tires.

As Howard Isaac puts it, "One hundred percent of our replacement tires, truck or tractor, are Firestones. We find they're best for traction and first from the viewpoint of service."



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SUPER ALL-TRACTION FOR TRUCKS

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Builder of the first practical pneumatic farm tire

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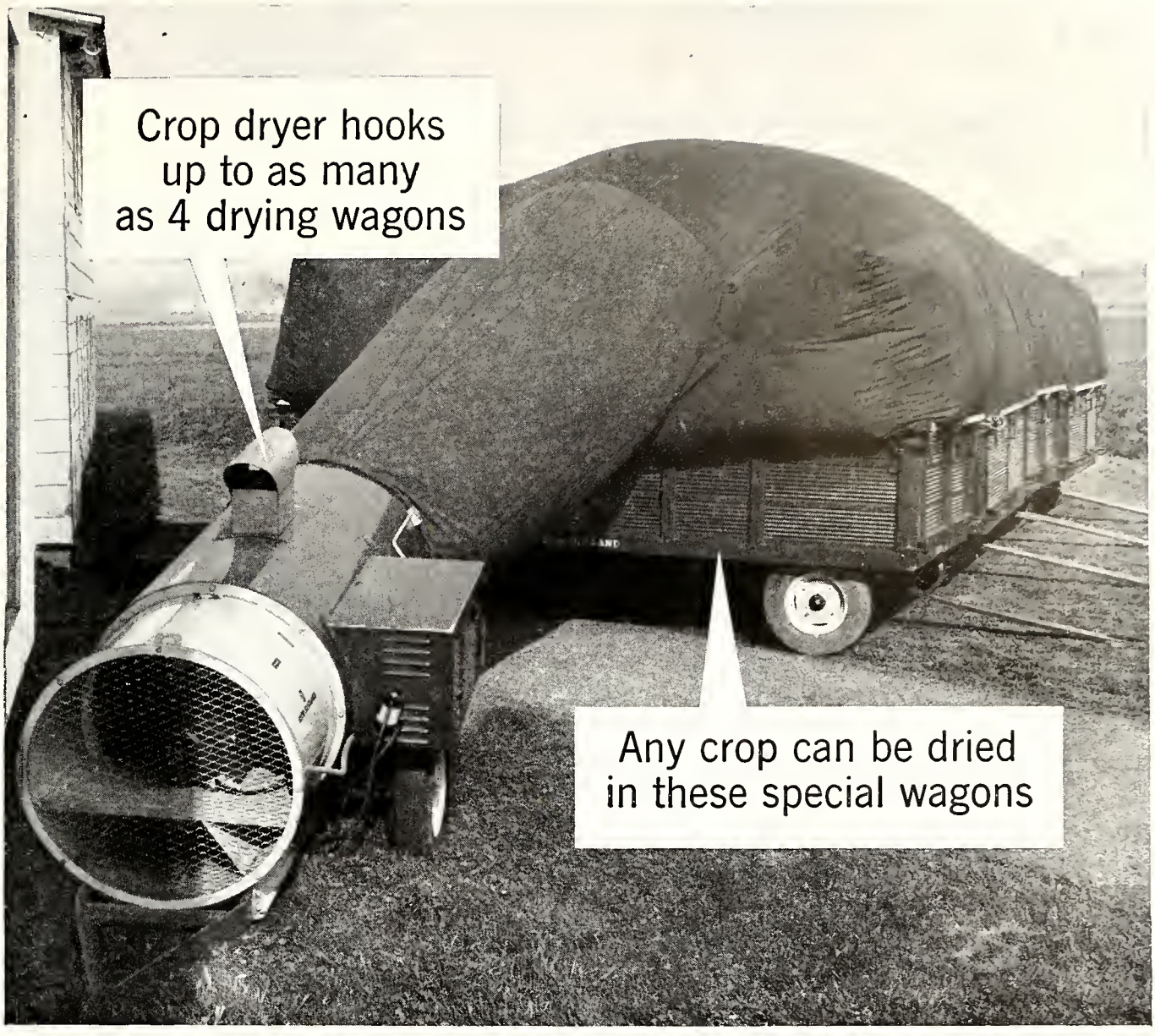


"Packaged sunshine" *saves time, nutrients and money!*

CURING of top-quality hay, corn and small grains has long been a question of sunshine in just the right amounts—enough to dry quickly and thoroughly, but not so much that valuable nutrients are bleached away. The mechanical crop-drying team—dryer and specially designed drying wagons—is a practical answer.

Crop drying wagons are loaded directly in the field. As many as four are then grouped under a weather-protective tarpaulin and connected to a forced air and fuel heat dryer. Warm air circulates evenly throughout these specially designed wagons so that crops dry to just the right moisture content. This efficient system saves time and manpower in handling crops. And because drying is controlled under ideal conditions, the crop retains more valuable nutrients.

Studies show that artificial drying can eliminate corn dockage, resulting in an average extra profit of 30¢ a bushel. Hay can be more than doubled in feeding value. And small grains can be considerably upgraded.

New Holland's development of a crop drying team for the average-size farm has made this "packaged sunshine" a reality.

New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand, New Holland, Penna.

Timetable performance with time-rated machines

NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

HERE ARE *two Assistants..*

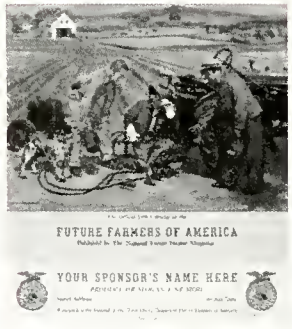
. . . you'll be proud to have working full time in your community.

• The National FUTURE FARMER will keep you, your chapter officers and other community leaders abreast of FFA and agricultural developments. Its editorial columns will inspire, entertain and inform.

• Have copies of your magazine sent to friends and local businesses.

• The Official FFA Calendar now being published by the National FUTURE FARMER will tell the story of the FFA each day. It's a quality calendar! . . . One you'll be proud to hang.

• Local businessmen like this means of advertising. Contact one today!



Both will hold up the principles and ideals of the FFA among businessmen, school officials and other citizens of your community. They will create a better understanding of your work . . . and add emphasis to your leadership.

For additional information, check and mail coupon below.

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Future Farmer
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☐ *Please send sample calendars and complete information.*
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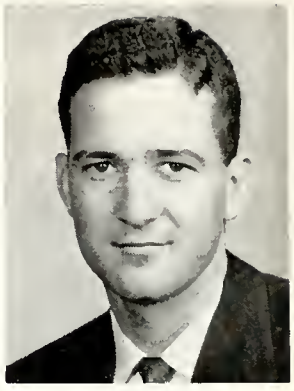
A Fellow Told Me...



John B. Hensley

. . . ABOUT THE NEWEST member of *The National FUTURE FARMER* staff is John Hensley, Vo-Ag Teacher from Pettus, Texas. He joined us March 15, as Regional Advertising Manager. John was an FFA member at Karnes City Chapter in Texas. After high school he attended South West Texas State Teachers College. While there he was President of the Collegiate FFA Chapter and majored in Ag Education. John was graduated from college in January 1952 and was retained as an instructor for one semester. In June 1952 he entered the Air Force as a cadet and trained as a bombardier. While in the service, his duties took him to Alaska and Japan. He was discharged in April 1956 as a First Lieutenant in the Air Force Intelligence.

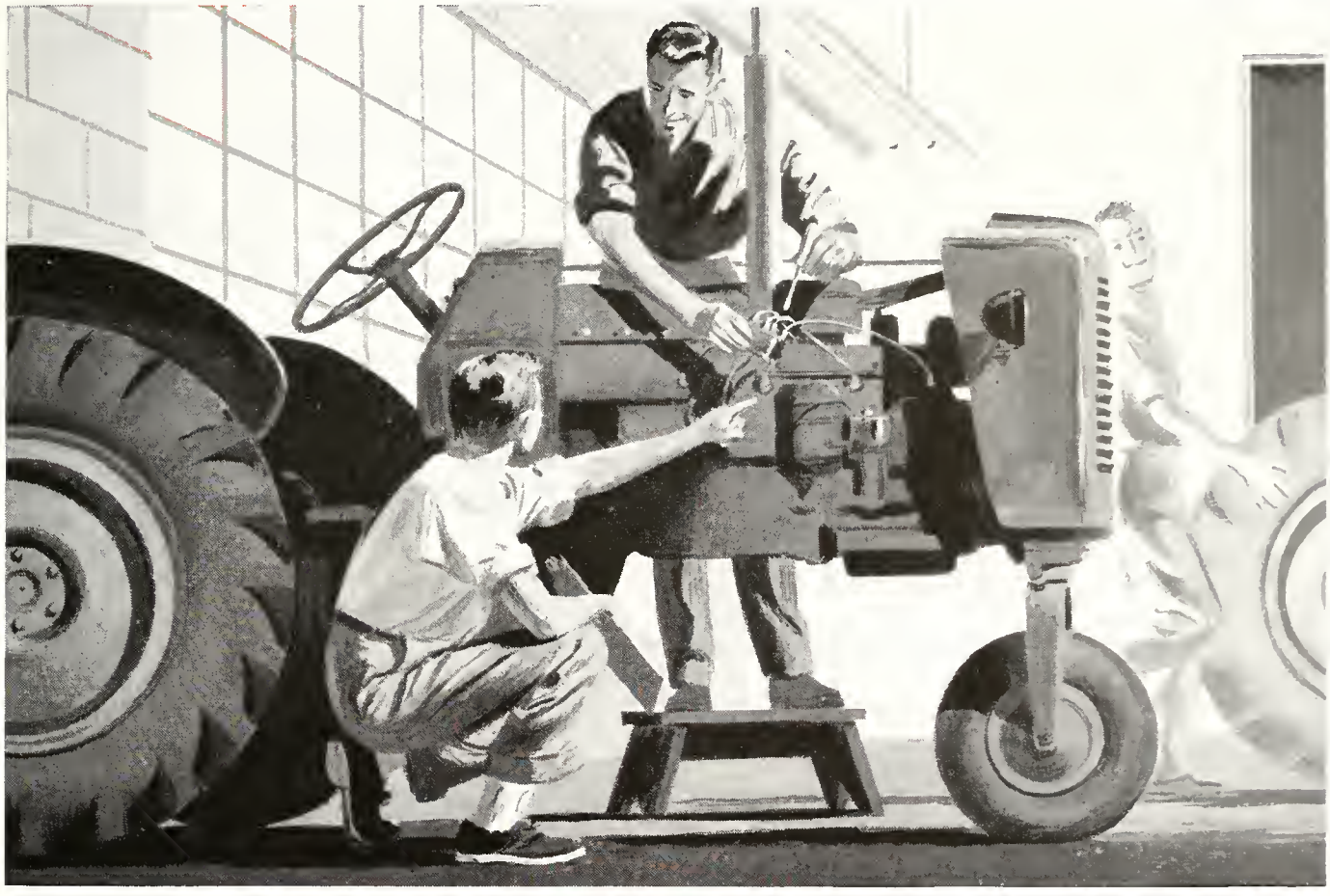
John has had considerable and varied farm experiences. The home farm consisted of 480 acres of land with about 1,000 acres rented. They raised beef animals, goats, cotton, corn, milo, broom corn, peanuts, and watermelons. Needless to say he is pretty good on a quarter horse, too. His hobbies include coin collecting and hunting.

John is married and has an 18-month-old daughter named Jana, and a young son, John B., Jr., born June 4. His wife Shirley is an Iowan. John admits that Texas is not the only state that has pretty girls!

John spends most of his time traveling in the Mid-West calling on advertisers. He goes to such cities as Minneapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Racine. Since advertising pays the major cost of producing the Magazine, his efforts result in a better Magazine for you.

Hank

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION BY FFA MEMBERS



AC congratulates farm youth on their preventive-maintenance programs!

In the "good old days" when Dobbin was the worse for wear, it was "Rub him with liniment" . . . "Dab him with flaxseed oil" . . . or "Drench him with Epsom salts!" If those trusted home remedies didn't get him back in the harness, it was "Call the vet!" In those days, maintaining horsepower on the farm was on an emergency basis.

Today's modern farming methods demand *preventive maintenance* to keep valuable farm equipment on the job. The "pound of cure" is no longer measured in ounces of cure-alls! The wrench has replaced the drench . . . keeping cars, trucks, tractors, power implements and stationary engines in top condition for peak performance and economy.

So, be sure to follow the manufacturers' recommendations on the upkeep of all farm engines, including the changing of spark plugs. When you replace them, use AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs — they burn away fouling carbon and oil deposits as soon as they form. They stay clean longer to deliver fast starting, smooth performance and maximum horsepower.

Get new AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs from your nearby AC supplier TODAY!

ACTION starts with

AC SPARK PLUGS

GM GENERAL MOTORS

AC SPARK PLUG THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

FOR ALL OFFICIAL
FFA MERCHANDISE

★

See your chapter catalogue

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FUTURE FARMERS
SUPPLY SERVICE

Box 1180

Alexandria, Va.

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Owned and operated
by the Future Farmers
of America.

Nashville, Tennessee

Our Chapter subscribes 100 percent to *The National FUTURE FARMER* magazine. We enjoy it very much. I enjoy reading stories of other Future Farmers, especially those about members of dairy programs.

I certainly would like to see our magazine become a monthly paper. I am proud of the FFA, because I know that there is no other farm youth organization that can do for rural boys what the FFA has done.

I am indeed proud to say that I have been a small part of it.

Herbert Lackey
State Vice President
Tennessee Association

Carl Junction, Missouri

I like your publication very much, and know it will be an addition to the students reading material that will benefit him individually as well as strengthen him as an FFA member.

I thank you for making this group rate at half cost available to our Chapter.

Ernest Garner
FFA Advisor

Langdon, North Dakota

I'm dropping you a line to tell you about our North Dakota State FFA Convention held in Fargo, at the North Dakota Agriculture College campus.

It was scheduled for June 18-21. On the evening of June 20, as we were beginning a session, something unusual happened. An advisor came running in and announced a storm was approaching. We were taken to the college library and down into the basement. As we entered we heard the windows begin caving in above us.

We were in the basement sometime, and when we went out, what a sight befell us. Huge trees torn up or twisted off, buildings and houses gone, cars smashed. The building in which we were holding our session, Festival Hall, had been deroofed. In our sleeping quarters windows were gone. Our cars had huge dents made by flying debris, and many had broken windows.

But we were lucky. No FFA members were hurt. The tornado had nearly missed us, as we were on the edge of it. Fargo suffered a loss of 10 lives and 20 million dollars worth of damage.

But all in all we had a pretty fair convention and an experience we'll never forget. We had to leave for home on the morning of the 21st, one day ahead of time, however.

I think you have a very fine magazine and would like to see more articles on dairying and better methods.

Gary A. Peterson
Chapter Reporter

Strawberry Point, Iowa

This fall I will be a Junior at the Strawberry Point High School. In my Sophomore year I served as Secretary of our local FFA Chapter and have been elected Secretary again for this coming term. Our Chapter members enjoy your magazine very much and all wish it would be published monthly. We even order a copy of your magazine to keep in our school library. You told us, your readers, to write in and tell you the type of magazine articles we liked the best. The type I like best is where you explain the accomplishments and progress that a chapter or member has done in FFA. I think this type of article will help develop those qualities of leadership a Future Farmer should possess. An article of this type shows the weak points as well as the strong points of a chapter and why some chapters or members stand out among the rest. This means the weaker chapters or members can improve and try to progress in the field of leadership. We must always remember that a weak member forms a weak chapter.

I sure hope, as well as the rest of our Chapter, that your magazine will soon be a monthly. The magazine you compile is as wonderful as our organization of which I am proud to be a member.

Russell Schofield

Athens, Michigan

I read your magazine and like it very much. Different from other magazines, the advertisements in yours are as interesting as the other material. I am hoping to become a Chapter Farmer next year. Thank you for reading this.

Stanley W. Cuyler

They stay on the job ...save on the job!

That's what new Chevrolet trucks are most famous for. V8 or 6, they'll go the limit with your dawn-to-dusk hauling job —and they'll save you upkeep dollars while they're at it!

Long hours, rough, back-road hauls, a tight operating budget—those things don't bother Chevrolet trucks. Their reputation for long life and low-cost hauling was earned on thousands of farm jobs under those very same conditions.

It's a combination of solid construction and super-efficient power that makes Chevies top hands. Frames, axles, suspensions are built to shrug off the roughest grinds. Engines are designed to get the most out of a gallon of gas. They *do*, too—V8's with the industry's shortest stroke and 6's that are known all over as the economy champs. Talk it over with your Chevrolet dealer. He'll supply complete details. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

The "Big Wheel" in trucks

CHEVROLET

Task·Force 57 Chevrolet Trucks

PROVED ON THE ALCAN HIGHWAY . . . CHAMPS OF EVERY WEIGHT CLASS

EVERY FEW HOURS

300 more bushels of shelled corn are "pipelined" to safety

Butler 300 bushel batch drier and 10,000 bushel Butler building in Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Coming from the batch drier, dried corn is augered into safe, rodent-free Butler storage to be held for full support or top market price.

Strong and tight, a Butler never becomes a "white elephant" because it can be used for many other uses than crop storage.

The whole new concept of harvesting, storing and marketing shelled corn becomes reality with this new Butler mechanized "corn center." If you want to combine corn the modern way, this is your installation.

Every few hours this Butler corn center dries 300 bushels of high-moisture corn and "pipes" it by auger into a tight, dry Butler storage building that's engineered to hold corn. And it's all done with a minimum of manpower.

Since you're ready to handle, dry and store your crop, you can harvest earlier. Field loss will be lower because moisture level will be higher.

Storage costs will be less because shelled corn takes only half the space of ear corn. You save on drying, too, because you do it the most efficient way . . . right on your own farm.

Yes, you have a lot to gain with this new Butler corn handling center. See your local Butler Builder, or write direct to address listed below.

BUTLER STEEL PRODUCTS

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

7332 East 13th Street, Kansas City 26, Missouri

Manufacturers of Buildings • Oil Equipment • Farm Equipment • Dry Cleaners Equipment
Outdoor Advertising Equipment • Custom Fabrication

Sales offices in Los Angeles and Richmond, Calif. • Houston, Tex. • Birmingham, Ala. • Atlanta, Ga. Minneapolis, Minn. • Chicago, Ill. • Detroit, Mich. • Cleveland, Ohio • New York City and Syracuse, N.Y. Washington, D.C. • Burlington, Ontario, Canada

New Secretary for FFA

WILLIAM PAUL GRAY of Colorado has been appointed national executive secretary of the Future Farmers of America, according to an announcement issued by the U. S. Office of Education in Washington, D. C. Mr. Gray has been assistant professor of agricultural education at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, since 1953. Previously, he had served as executive secretary of the Colorado state FFA association.

Mr. Gray was born August 26, 1911, on a farm near Marston, Missouri. The family moved to Colorado in 1918. He was graduated from Colorado State University in 1936 with a major in animal husbandry and minor in agricultural education. He also has a Master's degree from Colorado State, and has done work there and at Michigan State University toward his doctorate.

The new FFA executive secretary taught vocational agriculture in the high school at Hillsdale, Wyoming, during the 1936-37 school term, then at Saguache, Colorado, from 1937 to 1941, and at Eaton, Colorado, in 1941-42. During the war he worked two years as flight instructor for young airplane pilots, and two years as instructor in marine engineering for the U. S. Army Transportation Corps.

In 1946 he returned to Eaton and resumed his vocational agriculture teaching duties. While there, his FFA Chapter was one of the outstanding chapters of the nation, winning Silver Emblem once, and Gold Emblem twice, in the National Chapter Contest. He taught at Eaton until 1952, then moved to Denver where he worked nearly two years as assistant state supervisor of agricultural education and executive secretary of the state FFA. He has been teaching at Colorado State University since the fall of 1953.

Mr. Gray and his wife, the former Miss Edna May Glover of Center, Colorado, were married in 1941. They will make their home in the Washington, D. C., area.

He succeeds Dr. A. W. Tenney who has been national executive secretary of the FFA since 1941. Dr. Tenney has been carrying a dual assignment in the Office of Education for the past seven years. He will continue his work as program specialist in agricultural education for the Central Region, and as a member of the national FFA Board of Directors.

PURINA VISITS ANOTHER FARMER OF TOMORROW

This young Texan has a start toward his own cattle ranch

A sophomore in college and studying agriculture, Bobby Parks plans to stay on the ranch and make livestock his profession. Bobby, now 20, began cattle projects five years ago. It didn't take him long to learn that he liked to show cattle. Now, he has a string of championships and ribbons of which any young cattleman might be proud.

Starting out with dairy cattle, Bobby showed the Grand Champion Jersey female and bull at the Ellis County Fair in 1954. He then tried his hand with beef cattle, and the results were immediate. His Hereford steer was Grand Champion of the Ennis show in 1955; he took runner-up honors with another Hereford steer in 1956.

Bobby showed the Grand Champion steer and Reserve Champion calf at the East Texas Fair, Tyler, in 1956. At the Southwestern Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth, Bobby's steers placed in the money in 1955 and 1956. In 1956, Bobby also had the Grand Champion steer at the Kaufman County Fair.

With experience at many livestock shows in Texas to his credit, Bobby now has a good start toward his own livestock operation. He owns a herd of ten Hereford heifers and a good bull. These animals are kept on his father's 750-acre ranch near Ennis.

Purina congratulates Bobby Parks, another outstanding "Rancher of Tomorrow." Keep up the good work, Bobby!

• • •

Bobby Parks fits his show animals on Purina Beef Chow and Omolene. You, too, have a Purina Dealer close by, to help you solve your livestock- and poultry-feeding and management problems. Whether you are feeding for the show ring, or for market, remember this: Purina will help you produce meat, milk, and eggs—at low cost.

Bobby Parks of Ennis, Texas, with one of the heifers in his 10-cow brood herd.

FEED PURINA . . . YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD

In actual road tests . . .

Dodge won top honors in test after test between comparable models of all three low-priced trucks. Special high-speed camera records actual finish of hill-climb test. From a standing start, test crews drove all three trucks up a steep 32% grade. Dodge was *first* by five lengths.

and on the farm . . .

Dodge gives you more V-8 power than either of the "other two" low-priced trucks. This extra power lets you breeze through the toughest farm hauling job with less strain on the engine. This means fewer repair bills and a longer work life for your Dodge.

Dodge *Power Giants* outpower, outperform the "other two" low-priced trucks by wide margin!

Want extra power on your farm? Dodge outpowers its low-priced competitors by as much as 27%.

Top economy, too, is one of built-in bonuses only Dodge offers. The exclusive Power-Dome design of the Dodge short-stroke V-8 produces a more efficient use of fuel. You get full power on *regular gas* . . . and extra miles per gallon as well.

You can save trips . . . one out of four . . . thanks to the added hauling capacity Dodge gives you. And every trip is mighty pleasant when you're driving the easiest handling truck of all three.

It's worth checking into if you're even considering a new truck for your farm. After all, it takes only a few minutes with your Dodge dealer to see that a Dodge *Power Giant* can be a winning investment for you.

DODGE

PowerGiants

MOST POWER OF THE LOW-PRICED 3

Looking Ahead

CATTLE PRICES TO CONTINUE ABOVE 1956

Feeder cattle prices, supported by fewer calves and yearlings carried over from last year, will likely continue above 1956. With cow numbers also reduced and some unusual losses in the southern plains from storms in March and April, the calf crop will probably be down from last year. Prices of fed cattle may rise gradually to a late fall high.

FAVORABLE HOG OUTLOOK

Prices for hogs will advance seasonally this summer and will likely continue above last year. Consumer demand for pork has shown some strengthening since last year and supplies of beef will be down slightly. Prices late this year are not expected to make the sharp recovery they did at the end of 1956, and may then be a little below 1956.

HAY PROSPECTS

Growing conditions this year have favored the growth of 1957 hay crops in practically all areas of the country. The condition of the hay crop on May 1 averaged 88 percent of normal, the best since 1952 and 11 points above the condition of the date last year. Hay stock is estimated at over 17½ million tons or 7 percent more than last year and 13 percent more than average.

BROILER PRICES UP FOR SUMMER

Broiler prices through August are expected to be 5 to 10 percent above the average levels prevailing so far this year. These prices would also be above the same period average of 1956. Market supplies of broilers during this period will be essentially unchanged from a year ago. However, supplies of competing chicken meats will be reduced substantially because of the sharp cut-back coming from the reduced egg flock replacements.

WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT FARM SAFETY

A recent report by USDA shows that each year around 14,000 farm people are accidentally killed. Many thousands more are hurt. Farm boys and girls under 19 years are involved in more than 25 percent of all the fatal accidents. Here is your chance to carry out an improvement program that will not only improve your property but may save someones life. Look for the danger spots and eliminate them.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS INCREASE

The number of cattle in the world increased to an estimated 937 million head at the beginning of 1957, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is about 1 percent above 1956, 20 percent above the 1946-50 average, and 24 percent above the 1936-40 prewar average.

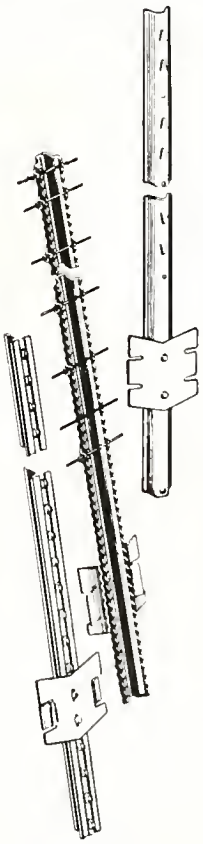
THINGS TO WATCH

DAIRYING. Dairy production is increasing seasonally and prices have declined, though they remain above last year.

GRAIN. Corn prices this summer are likely to continue below a year earlier. Winter wheat production is now estimated at 703 million bushels or 4 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average. However, seasonal decline in prices is likely to continue for several weeks.

POULTRY. Egg production will be lower and prices higher this fall than last.

AMERICAN
STEEL FENCE POSTS
drive fast, hold firm,
last for years



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Here's a versatile farm hand that really earns its keep. Fast, economical transportation that's always on tap. Averages over 75 miles per gallon. Hops across rugged terrain like a jackrabbit. And a Triumph is easy to handle. It's got plenty of go-power but you're in full-reined control at all times. Watch Triumph cut down on travel distance between your next-farm neighbor. Use it to take your "steady" on a fun-trip weekends. Seats two with real comfort. Choose from a wide range of Triumph models in snappy two-tone color combinations. Priced to fit right into your budget. Easy payment terms available. Test-drive a Triumph . . . at your nearest Triumph dealer. He'll teach you to ride, free.

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SAFETY MAKES SENSE

ACCIDENTS don't just happen. They are caused by people. That's right! People cause accidents when they become careless.

Since young people are the victims of many of our fatal farm accidents, FFA members will do well to study the following information contained in a recent leaflet released by USDA. Possibly your chapter can use this information in some of its safety activities. You won't be alone in your work. National Farm Safety Week—July 21 to 27—is sponsored by the National Safety Council with the cooperation of other organizations interested in promoting safety among farm people.

As a rule FFA members are safety conscious. They know that the key to farm accident prevention is understanding the problem. Accidents can happen and do happen to all age groups. However, there are dangerous ages. *Double the safeguards at the dangerous ages!*

Age group of fatal farm accidents:

1. Machinery—24 percent occur under 20 years of age and 53 percent over 39.
2. Drownings—73 percent occur under 20 years of age.
3. Firearms—37 percent occur between 10 and 19 years of age.
4. Falls—76 percent occur after age 44.
5. Animals—20 percent occur before 20 years of age and 62 percent after 49.
6. Burns—20 percent occur under 10 years of age and 40 percent after 54.
7. Blows—60 percent occur after 39 years of age.
8. Electric current—82 percent occur between ages 15 and 55.
9. Lightning—25 percent occur between ages 10 and 19 and 38 percent between 20 and 39.
10. All causes—31 percent occur under 20 years of age.

KNOW THE SCORE	Percent
1. Machinery accounted for	31.1
2. Drownings accounted for	12.9
3. Firearms accounted for	12.7
4. Falls accounted for	11.0
5. Animals accounted for	6.3
6. Burns accounted for	6.2
7. Blows accounted for	6.0
8. Electric current	3.2
9. Lightning accounted for	3.1
10. Others accounted for	7.5
Total	100.0

(Exclusive of home and highway)

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Here's the bigger, more powerful, 7,000-pound GVW Forward Control 'Jeep' FC-170 Truck:

- **Advanced Forward Control design!** The same new, advanced features that made the Forward Control 'Jeep' FC-150, an immediate success.
- **More cargo space on less wheelbase!** A 9-foot flatbed pickup box on a wheelbase only 103½-inches long! Bed is 27-inches from ground for back-saving ease of loading!
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- **All-time high for "big-load" maneuverability!** The FC-170 is the *only* 4-wheel drive truck to give you "go-anywhere" 'Jeep' maneuverability with a payload capacity of up to 3500-pounds.
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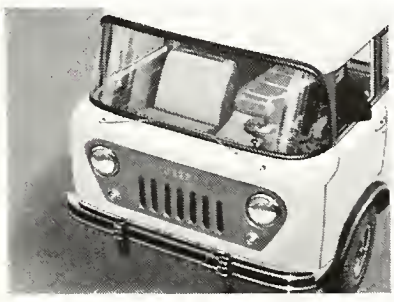
The newest addition to the 4-Wheel-Drive 'Jeep' family...ready for the bigger, tougher jobs!



SPACIOUS SAFETY-VIEW CAB puts you in a "Forward Control" position, gives you greater command of any driving situation.

EXTRA 4-WHEEL-DRIVE 'JEEP' TRACTION takes heavy loads to off-road areas impossible for ordinary vehicles to reach.

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Both Chapters win top honors in FFA. At left, a J. F. Williams member receives the State Star Farmer award.

Suwannee set a new State record with 11 State Farmers in one year. They're shown below with Advisor Reese Mills.

Gold Emblem Twins

This story is about two outstanding FFA chapters. Their setup is unusual but their ideas are worthy of study by most chapters.

TWO FFA CHAPTERS in Florida are doing a lot of trail blazing in FFA work. We'll call them the "Gold Emblem Twins." Both are located in the same school and each has a Gold Emblem rating in the National Chapter Awards program. They are the Suwannee Chapter and the J. F. Williams Chapter located at Live Oaks, Florida.

Many "firsts" have been credited to these two chapters, and this gives some insight to their fine program. For example, between the two, they list items like these: First school in Florida with two FFA chapters; first Chapter in Florida to have three American Farmers in one year; first Chapter to have 11 State Farmers in one year; first Chapter in the State to have a first place showman at a national showmanship contest, and we could go on and on naming others.

As for leadership, they've got that, too. In their Chapter records you will read of such honors as State Winners in public speaking, parliamentary procedure, scrapbook, star dairy farmer, star state farmer, state president, state vice president, state secretary, chapter forestry contest, state chapter cooperation contest, showmanship, and individual forestry contest—all are among the higher awards of recent years. And the one for which the Suwannee Chapter is most proud occurred in 1954-55 when their own Billy Gunter served as National President of the FFA. To members of the Suwannee Chapter, Bill stands as their most outstanding member and is looked upon by them as the ideal FFA member.

The older of the two Chapters is Suwannee which was chartered in 1945. Three years later the second was chartered and named the J. F. Williams, Jr., Memorial Chapter. Membership usually averages about 70 in each Chapter.

The first Chapter Advisor at Suwannee was Reese Mills, a county native and a graduate of Suwannee. Vincent Jones, now advisor at J. F. Williams, came there in 1953.

It seems there would be a lot of confusion having two FFA chapters operating within the same school, but not at Live Oaks. The two advisors cooperate fully and have no trouble finding enough activities for both Chapters—whether it be fund raising or participating in some school or community activity.

According to Advisor Mills, the senior instructor, here is how a chapter can win the Gold Emblem honor: "Make a thorough study of the community to determine what your chapter can do. This is the most important step. Then make your plans, set your goals, and work to that end. At Suwannee, our goal was the Gold Emblem Award."

Vincent Jones, the Williams advisor, says, "Our community is behind us all the way." After telling of some of their Chapter activities, he said, "In other words, we work for the betterment of Suwannee County."

As reported by Jones, here are some of the Williams Chapter's activities. "We have an FFA Fat Steer Show and Sale that averages about 35 cents per pound for 24 steers. We planted 146,000 pine seedlings for local landowners last year using a tree setter donated by the Rotary Club and the Chapter tractor. We have a Kiwanis Club-sponsored pine pasture demonstration farm consisting of 80 acres. (The school also has 120 acres more of county land in their school farm). We participate in all community activities.

"Our Chapter members dominate the school and class positions of leadership. We travel considerably to attend FFA activities and usually have two or three fathers and supporters on these trips with us. Last year, we had a delegation numbering around 40 to attend the National Convention. These adults go home praising the FFA and our boys after making one of these trips.

Mills tells of the impact vocational agriculture and the FFA has made upon his community during the 12 years he has been FFA advisor. "Corn yields are up, purebred hogs are commonplace, tobacco yields are up 600 pounds per acre, and our farm people are living better as a whole than ever before." He further adds, "Our boys average from $300 to $500 net profit annually on their enterprises. They average about 3.5 enterprises each."

Some Suwannee activities include the setting of nearly a half million pine seedlings by Chapter members. Another outstanding activity is the Annual Future Farmer Show and Sale. Last year, 12 chapters received $196.33 each as their part of the sale commissions. The Suwannee Chapter is the local sponsor of this activity but they feel that this type of Future Farmer show will grow beyond their own locality.

According to their reports, both Chapters earn over $3,000 a year to finance their activities. They earn this money by planting pines, rent on equipment, sale of livestock and crops on their school farms, livestock sales commissions, selling FFA calendars, prizes and awards, member dues, and through local sponsors.

At the same time, the Suwannee Chapter purchases each member his FFA pen, an FFA manual, a parliamentary procedure book, and a years subscription to *The National FUTURE FARMER* magazine. Forty-two members own official FFA jackets. Fifty members of the Williams Memorial Chapter own official jackets.

Future Farmers in both Chapters don't miss out on recreation. In sports, you'll find softball and horseshoes top favorites. For socials, it's fish fries, peanut boilings, ice-cream suppers, weiner roast, steak fries and parent-son banquets. And there are always trips to fairs, stock shows, FFA conventions, and other meetings.

You could call them "twins," all right, for both Chapters have an outstanding program going. But these two programs are probably as varied as any two chapters in the country—but both good. Could it be that a little local competition keeps them both on the go?

◆◆◆

Editor's Note: Mr. Mills has now become County School Superintendent and Mr. H. M. Folsom, recently County School Superintendent, has replaced Mills as FFA advisor at Suwannee. Mr. Folsom was formerly the J. F. Williams Chapter Advisor.

Suwannee's Bill Gunter, above, served as National FFA President in 1954-55 and was an Exchange Student to Great Britain. Another honor received that year was being named Outstanding Young Outdoorman in state of Florida.

★

H. F. Wiggins of the Williams Chapter was first member in Florida to win in a national livestock showmanship contest. He was a State Star Farmer and has been outstanding in State shows.

Orchids in Hawaii

Would you wait three to four years for a harvest? Read how different Vo-Ag is for Future Farmers in some other territory.

By Edward Y. Hashimoto

HAVE YOU EVER thought about how interesting it would be to study vocational agriculture in a department other than your own? Say Hawaii, for example. If you studied there, you quite possibly would take up orchid culture. It is taught in practically every vo-ag department in the Territory.

What's more, Future Farmers in Hawaii have successfully carried on orchid projects for years. The reason for this is that Hawaii is one of the world's largest sources of orchid flowers and orchid plants.

If you studied there you would learn that they have hybrids and crosses just like many of the crops found in this country. And look at some of the variety names you would learn. Names like V. Sanderiana, V. Jennie Hashimoto, V. Rothschildiana, V. Onomea, V. Ohuohu, V. Bill Sutton. V. Nellie Morley, and few others. These are the popular Vandas, the variety most often grown today.

For over 50 years, the Cattleya was most commonly grown. But today, Vandas have taken the lead. They are relatively easy to grow and their beautiful, long-lasting flowers are in demand by local florists with a growing demand from mainland florists.

Here are some of the orchid growing jobs done by Hawaiian Future Farmers. As you will see, it takes time and patience. That's probably why they are among the most expensive of flowers.

Growing Vanda plants begins with pollination. Flowers are open for four or five days before this is done. And you must have a knowledge of the reproductive parts of the plant before you can do it. They are the column with pollinia at the tip, the stigma area on the underside of the column, and the ovary.

To make a cross we remove the pollinia or masses of pollens from the first flower with a clean toothpick.

Next, we remove the pollinia from the flower which is to be pollinated. This is to prevent self-pollination. One end of the toothpick is run through the sticky substance on the stigmatic area to make the end sticky. This makes it easy to pick up a pollinia for placement on the stigmatic area of the flower which will bear the seeds.

And records are important in orchid growing, too. Recording and labelling of the crossing is a very important step in orchid work. The flower is tagged with the date of crossing, and the names of both parent plants. The name of the plant that bears the seed pod is always written first.

If fertilization is successful, the end of the column will begin to swell in a few days. The ovary will swell and develop into a seed pod. On the average, it takes about eight months for the seeds to develop and mature. As soon as the seed pod matures, it is cut from the plant. We cut off both ends of the pod with a knife, split the pod, and tap the seeds out on a sheet of paper.

The seeds are planted in flasks in a sterile medium. This medium is made up of—and listen to this—agar, tap water, coconut water, sugar, orchid fertilizer, and fresh tomato juice. Doesn't sound like a diet for a plant, does it?

In about six months, tiny seedlings will be ready for planting in community pots. Community pots are prepared by placing some cinders on the bottom for drainage. Then, we pack hapuu fibers firmly in the pot. Next, we soak the hapuu fibers in Tersan solution to prevent damping-off of seedlings. The pot is now ready for planting.

To remove the seedlings from the flask, we uncork the flask and hold it in a tilted position over a strainer. The plants are scrapped into the strainer with a piece of stick or pencil. The strainer of seedlings is then shaken in a bucket of water to wash off the agar, or they can be washed with running water from a faucet. The seedlings are then placed on a clean paper towel and are ready for planting in the prepared three-inch community pots.

A hole is made in the hapuu medium in the community pot with a pointed stick about the size of a pencil. The seedling is placed in the hole and hapuu is pressed around the roots. About 30 to 40 seedlings are placed in each pot. The newly planted community pots are then placed in a seedling box and kept in a seedling house. We water the seedlings once a day to keep the hapuu medium moist. In about three weeks, the roots will begin to show sign of growth.

The seedlings are fertilized once a week with a solution of Nutri-Leaf, or Gaviota Orchid Fertilizer. It is important to follow the directions on the label very carefully. We generally spray the plants with Tersan solution once a week for the first two months. After this, we spray the plants only once a month. This is to control damping-off disease.

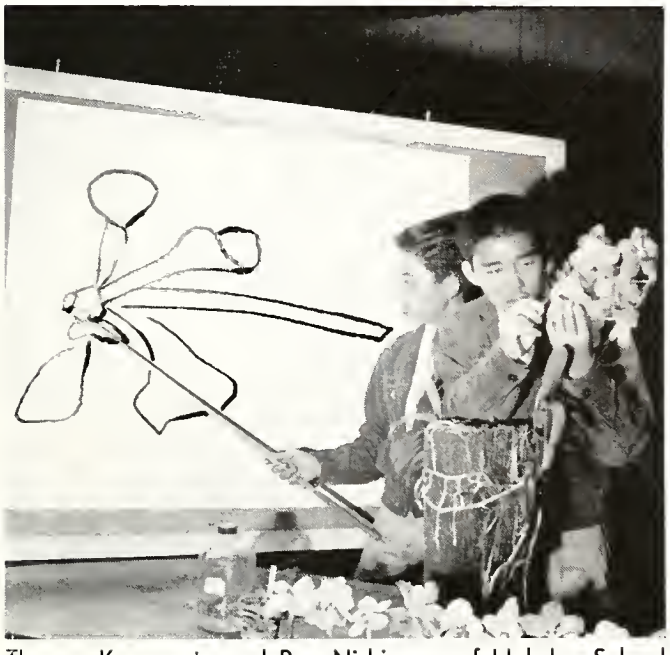
After about a year in the community pots, the seedlings will be ready for planting in thumb pots. Here is how it is done. We first remove the seedlings from the community pot and separate them. Then, holding a plant in a pot with the left hand, we fill the pot with hapuu fibers. With a small planting stick, we can set the plant firmly in the pot. It may be necessary to add more hapuu. This is the method followed by most growers. The plants are placed in a lath house and watered once a day to keep the medium moist. We also fertilize the plants with Anthurium Gaviota fertilizer once a month. If insects are present, we spray the plants with an insecticide.

In about a year, the plants are ready for the last stage in planting. An easy method of planting this size plant is to tack them to the side of hapuu logs which are about 10 to 12 inches in diameter and about 16 inches long. With a saw, we cut off a section of the log about six inches long on one side, starting from the top. Next, we place a plant on the side of the log immediately below where the section has been removed. The roots are then covered with the slab which has been cut from the log. Wire staples are driven through the slab covering to hold the plant in place. We tack two plants to each log. This finished planting can be placed directly out in full sunlight The plants should bloom in about a year or year-and-a-half, and can be left to grow on the log for about 10 years.

Most Vanda hybrids will bloom in about three to four years from the time the seeds are planted. Quite a time to wait for a harvest, isn't it? V. Tothschildiana will bloom a little earlier, but V. Sanderiana will take about a year longer than most crosses and hybrids.

In Hawaii, Vanda flowers are used for making corsages and bouquets, while plants with flowers are used as gift plants.

Yes, I'd say it would be quite interesting to study vo-ag in Hawaii. Wouldn't you? ◆◆◆



Thomas Kawamoto and Roy Nishiyama of Hakalau School have conducted demonstrations on how to grow orchids. Thomas, left, is showing parts of a flower. Roy is pollinating.

Above Roy is doing individual pot planting of seedlings out of community pot. Last stage planting is shown on opposite page. Also shown are two producing Vanda plants.

Future Farmers Who

BY TRADITION, Future Farmers are young men who care. And many are proving it in their chapter activities. They are contributing to CARE, the organization that provides assistance for needy people overseas.

This important activity is included in the national FFA program of work which was approved at the National Convention last fall. It's easy to help and your aid will provide food for a starving family, or tools for a farmer who wants to work but has no implements.

Since this farmer now has a plow with which to till the soil, he probably will not need help again through CARE.

Here are some examples of what chapters throughout the country are doing.

The Wapello Chapter in Iowa sent CARE packages to Korea. Instead of sending food and clothing themselves, they sent $10 to CARE's Wisconsin office and they in turn sent 220 pounds of government surplus food. Each dollar will provide supplementary food for a family of four for about one month.

The Reardan, Washington, Chapter sponsored a drive to collect money for CARE. The high school student body voted for each student to contribute fifty cents to CARE in place of the usual gift exchange at Christmas time. The Chapter carried out this project last year and received four very appreciative letters. That made them realize how much their help was needed, and caused them to repeat the project again.

At Strawberry Point, Iowa, Future Farmers made concrete hog troughs and assigned each member six to sell for a dollar each or $10 per dozen. When last reported, they had sold 65 and were still selling. They also ordered ten screwdriver sets which the members sold. All profits are used to buy CARE food packages for overseas relief.

In Missouri the project has been endorsed by the State FFA Office. An early report stated that 35 chapters have made contributions ranging from $2 to $10.

One of the most successful projects was held at North Harford High School, at Pylesville, Maryland, last February. It started when Sidney Hill, chapter vice president, returned from the National FFA Convention with the idea that a part of the obligation of youth is to help promote worthwhile charities.

Quickly the Future Homemakers and the Student Government Association joined with the FFA in the project. Working together, the three organizations sponsored a concert and dance for the benefit of Hungarian Relief. Featured on the program were top-notch entertainers, some of whom had appeared on the Ted Mack and Arthur Godfrey TV shows. The entertainers donated their service for the performance. They also had an interview with some Hungarian Refugees.

The students set $500 as their orig-

Cashing in on Homework

FEW students have the opportunity to make homework pay like Future Farmers do. Whereas most students only get marks in school, FFA members can turn homework into real cash.

At Hayward and Fremont High Schools in California, there is homework aplenty that is paying off. Like FFA members everywhere, these Future Farmers must maintain a productive project in addition to their regular school work. But it pays well. Here are some examples.

David Davilla of Washington High earned $6,900 last year from 33 acres of truck crops. Not bad for a high school student.

At Hayward, Bob Bailey employs three helpers to deliver 33 dozen eggs a day from his 700 chickens. His egg route covers a 20-mile radius. Again, not bad for a high school student.

And there are other examples like Buddy Edner who cares for 1,000 baby chicks.

Since all students must maintain a productive project, the members who cannot keep cattle or raise crops at home do so on the school farm. Hayward High owns 44 acres equipped with a barn, equipment shed, poultry buildings, and a classroom. FFA members at Washington High are setting up a farm on school property with a barn, poultry houses, land for crops, and a lathe house for propagation of plants.

Freshmen and sophomores at both schools spend one-third of their day in the agricultural program and the juniors and seniors one-sixth. The subjects they study range from textbook theories of crop rotation to construction of a horse trailer frame with a welder's torch.

FFA chapters began at Hayward in 1935 and at Washington in 1931. Both put heavy stress on developing the ability to speak publicly and participate in formal meetings. Washington's parliamentary procedure team has swept through sectional and regional contests and will compete in California finals. Last year Larry Harris of the same school advanced as far as the Pacific Region public speaking contest in Boise, Idaho, where he placed third among competitors from 11 Western States.

The Hayward Chapter plays host each year to a sectional tractor driving contest involving 50 members, 10 from each chapter. It takes place on the school farm. Hayward also maintains a complete nursery where boys care for a variety of plants and flowers, and some students go from there to a program of landscape architecture in college.

CARE

inal goal. Their final returns were only slightly short of $1,000.

The CARE program is quite varied. Different kinds of aid can be given to many countries. In addition to the special "Food Crusade" packages (22 pounds of surplus for $1), there are other kinds of "relief" packages to furnish immediate or emergency aid—regular CARE food packages, blankets, clothing, shoes. Such articles as plows and related farm tools come under the "Self-Help" phase of the program. As an example, the cost of a plow varies from $11 to $17.50 depending upon the country to which it is sent. A set of agricultural hand tools costs from $10 to $13. One dollar will send a school kit to a refugee child in Hongkong—$15, a fisherman's kit, $25, a woodworkers kit.

The "Self-Help" program is designed to help the less fortunate people in the world to help themselves by sending them the tools to enable them to improve their standard of living. It is hoped that once they become self-supporting they will no longer need the relief type of aid.

Send contributions in any amount to CARE, 660 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., or to your nearest CARE office. Also, your local Railway Express Agency accepts CARE contributions as a public service.

Fred Alameda, left, and Bill Stone divide dahlia bulbs at the Hayward High School nursery in Hayward, California.

Look at NEW IDEA pickers before you buy

More clean corn from the field. Sure, you get cleanest picking with this new 2-row mounted NEW IDEA picker. And cleanest husking, too, because trailing husking bed, with its ten extra long husking rolls, has largest husking capacity of any mounted picker. Count on getting more down corn, too.

Want to pick cleanest, husk cleanest, get more down corn?

New 2-row mounted New Idea picker gives you greater convenience, safety, and longer life.

NEW IDEA engineers carried out one of the most extensive development and field testing programs in NEW IDEA history, proving and improving this new picker, to make it the finest mounted picker on the market.

"Pickers of the Champions." Since 1950, NEW IDEA pickers have won 53 titles in 50 1-row and 2-row contests. That's a record no competitor can even approach. And in 1956, average corn loss by 1-row and 2-row NEW IDEA pickers was less than the average corn loss of all other pickers.

Fits 36 tractors. You get higher trade-in value, because no other mounted picker fits so many tractors.

For safety and convenience, four controls are handled from the tractor seat — snapping roll spacing, raising and lowering snapping unit, ear deflector, and wagon elevator.

Less greasing. You save time with 30% fewer grease fittings on snapping unit, 50% fewer on husking unit, and two banks of 5 fittings each to upper husking roll bearings. And there are other new features that give you more convenience, more safety, longer life, and finest performance.

Farmers tell why they buy. It's simple, honestly. Farmers use more NEW IDEA pickers because they pick cleanest, husk cleanest, and get more down corn.

Look at the new 2-row mounted picker at your NEW IDEA dealer's soon. Or write today for free literature.

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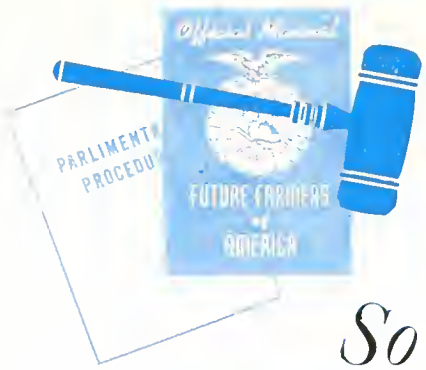

So You Want to be an Officer!

This article tells you about the duties of a good FFA officer.

It's not all peaches and cream—there is plenty of hard work.

By Jack Morris, *Immediate Past President, Minnesota FFA*

CONGRATULATIONS! I am pleased to learn that you are interested in becoming an FFA officer. You may be a Chapter or State Farmer working on your officer application at this very moment. Or, you may be the Green Hand that is setting your goal for 1960 or 61. In either case, my hat is off to you for your noble aspirations.

Now, I would like more than anything else to be able to play some part in enabling you to reach your goal. To do this, I am going to point out ten qualities that I have found necessary to be an effective FFA officer. Although these are merely my own personal standards, rest assured that the 1957 nominating committee and committees of years to come will be looking for essentially the same standards in you—the candidate.

You must be able to think on your feet. Most errors that are made before audiences can be easily prevented by thinking. Although the good Lord placed a head on our shoulders for many uses, by far the most important of these is to think. Nothing sets a man aside more than demonstrating that his ideas and convictions are based upon serious and logical thinking.

You must be able to adjust yourself to any and all situations. The experiences of an FFA officer are so unpredictable that you would get practically nowhere at all if prepared only for a common routine of events. One of the fine national presidents of a few years ago was asked on a moment's notice to deliver a sermon in a completely unfamiliar church. He tackled the assignment with gusto and made an impression that every person in that church that day will not soon forget. You probably will never deliver a sermon, but such an example does open your imagination to the vast number of situations that could well test your ability to adjust yourself.

You must realize that, as an FFA officer, remaining silent is often fully as important as speaking your thoughts. This applies particularly to matters of politics, farm programs and other highly controversial issues. Certainly no one desires to deprive you of your right to express your personal views; however, a good FFA officer is aware of the danger that his view may be translated as that of his entire organization.

You must know the importance of sincere, mature courtesy. Since a good deal of your dealings are with adults, including parents, school administrators, and businessmen, you will often perform before mature eyes. It is obvious that your communication will be more effective if you can offer maturity on your side of the picture.

You must master a complete working knowledge of the FFA, both past and present. Few people know the true meaning of FFA as well as you, the Future Farmer; yet, so many people are thirsty for a better understanding of our organization. You can never expect to sell something without a complete knowledge of your product. The same is true of selling the FFA program.

You must be able to communicate freely the joys and discomforts of farm life. In your repeated contacts with people of an urban background, you will soon detect the desire to know more about the farmer and his life. You, the FFA officer, can play a vital role in bolstering this understanding between the farmer and his city cousin.

You must thoroughly acquaint yourself with the principles of parliamentary procedure and familiarize yourself with the operations of other major organizations. It is imperative that you and your fellow officers set an example for others to follow in the conduct of a meeting. And as sure as you are reading this very sentence, a question you will be asked at least once during your term of office is, "What is the difference between the 4-H and the FFA?" In fact, you may even hear that question in a nominating committee interview.

You must never forget that you have accepted a binding obligation, and cannot slack up until every duty has been fulfilled. This may mean sacrificing things you would rather do in many instances, whether it be that date with your favorite girl or that softball game. FFA officers have always found time for recreation while serving their office well; but, the latter is always the first concern of the conscientious officer.

You must realize that your time must be willingly spent for the value of experience and service rather than for monetary return. This is not nearly so unenjoyable as it may at first seem, once you comprehend the true richness of FFA officer experience.

You must remember above all, that in being an FFA officer, you are in no way set aside on your own private pedestal; rather, you are never more than one in the organization. Although another Future Farmer may look up to you, he does so primarily because you are his personally selected spokesman.

If, after reading the ten rigorous points I have just listed, you go back to work on your officer application, you certainly have the determination necessary to become an FFA officer. And whether you become an officer or not, I feel confident that you have read of ten qualities that will better any Future Farmer—any time—any where.

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Father-Son Partnerships

By George J. Lewis, *Past National FFA President*

ARE YOU CONSIDERING the possibility of setting up some form of Father-Son working relationship on the home farm? If so, don't make the mistake of believing that just because you are paternally related, a successful arrangement will automatically result. Family disputes and serious disappointments often erupt from the highest of hopes and the best of intentions.

In a recently concluded study* of forty-five Father-Son partnerships, thirty-two ended either in complete failure or were admittedly so strained that dissolvement seemed the best alternative. These are startling statistics for they indicate that contrary to what may be common belief, a really successful Father-Son partnership is the exception, rather than the rule. Outwardly, things may seem to be going smoothly with a Father-Son arrangement; but more often than not, when the inside truth is known, friction exists in serious degrees.

From this apparently dismal picture, however, an important fact can be salvaged. Of the thirteen successful partnerships, eleven (85%) were formally set out in written and signed contracts. Of the thirty-two unsuccessful ventures, twenty-seven were verbal and only five (18%) were written.

These facts forcefully substantiate the opinion of Mr. H. H. Hannah, nationally known as a professor of Agricultural Law at the University of Illinois, and now Associate Dean of its College of Agriculture. He advises "if the son is going to stay home and do business on the farm with his father, there should be a business-like arrangement between them. This arrangement can best be set up in writing in the form of a legal Father-Son Business Agreement Contract."

By entering a written contract, the problems and the terms will be far more thoroughly discussed and the chances for misunderstandings and wrong assumptions will be fewer than with verbal agreements. The written contract serves as an acknowledgment by the father that the son has at last grown up and is now capable of doing business in a business-like way. Its primary purpose is not to bind both parties legally, but instead, writing a contract is a handy way to establish the rules of the business in an open manner where all interested parties can know exactly what's going on.

ELEMENTS OF A FATHER-SON AGREEMENT

If you decide in favor of a written contract, the following are twelve important elements to assist you in the preparation of a Father-Son Business Agreement. Consider them carefully before you undertake the task of writing specific terms. Consulting your agriculture teacher and even your family lawyer is advisable for they can help you construct an agreement that will be fair and equitable to all interested parties.

1. The term of the agreement—whether it is for one year or to run from year to year until either party wants to end it.

2. The ownership and values of all property at the beginning of the agreement and how increases in inventories of livestock, feed, and machinery would be divided upon dissolution.

3. The respective contributions of each party, such as the value of real estate, machinery, livestock, feed and supplies, their own labor and management, purchases of new machinery and livestock and all farm expenses.

4. Rules for the division of income, and how withdrawals for living expenses will be made. And in the case of an income-sharing or profit-sharing agreement, how computations are to be performed.

5. The kinds of records that will be kept, who will keep them, and how and where banking and financial matters will be handled.

6. Provisions for investment of surplus earnings by the son so he can receive an increasingly larger proportion of the farm returns as his contributions increase.

7. An arrangement for dividing the farm's garden, orchard, meat, milk, and poultry produce between the Father's and the Son's families.

8. Provisions to insure that existing or future Grandsons will be granted the opportunity to own individually and care for their own FFA crop and livestock projects.

9. Provisions for maintenance and improvement of the farm and how depreciation and expenses on buildings, drainage systems, fences and conservation structures will be handled.

10. Provisions for the time when and if it may be necessary for the son to enter military service.

11. Arrangements for eventual succession to ownership of the farm which are agreeable to all potential heirs.

12. Signatures of the contracting parties and the date of the signing.

AFTER THE CONTRACT, WHAT THEN?

Do not expect the contract itself to be an insurance policy covering you against all difficulties from problems arising after the partnership has been formed. Here are three essential principles to follow in securing a continuing healthy relationship.

1. Both the father and you as the son must work diligently to be open-minded and an encouraging stimulus to each other.

2. Keep major grievances and complaints in the open so each of you will know where the other stands.

3. Your signed agreement should be re-examined at regular intervals for possible improvements through additions, deletions or changes.

A written agreement can serve as a guide to you in maintaining a clear understanding, and thereby avoid misunderstandings in your working relationships.

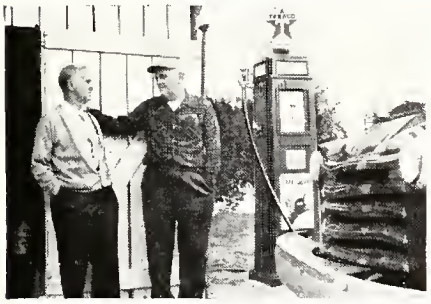
*** The study was initiated in 1954 under the auspices of a Fulbright scholarship to the University of London where the author conducted comparative research on the subject, "Agricultural Law, Problems, and Relationships in England and America." The study referred to, while conducted in England, consists of both American and English case studies.**

Old rake makes handy feed rack

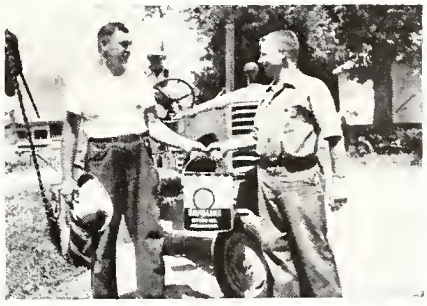
This hay rack for outdoor feeding is the invention of Robert Glass, shown with Texaco Distributor Sam Hyland. It is constructed from an old dump rake, welded to four pipe lengths which fit over posts to keep rack off ground.

Mr. Glass raises feed for 140 head of cattle and 250 pigs on his 207-acre farm near Carroll, Iowa.

Distributor Hyland makes regular deliveries of Marfak and other Texaco products to farmers who find Marfak lubricant superior because it won't drip out, wash out, dry out or cake up – protects bearings that must take a brutal beating in field operations. Progressive farmers everywhere know *it pays to farm with Texaco products.*



TEXACO CONSIGNEE C. C. Fraser supplies A. P. McLeod, owner-manager of the famous Silver Springs Groves in Citra, Fla., with Fire Chief gasoline for lively power and low cost operation of farm machinery. Mr. McLeod appreciates the Texaco dependable service he gets, and is a booster for all Texaco products.



NEIGHBORLY, DEPENDABLE delivery of Texaco products is made to L. L. Lacina, Iowa City, Iowa, by Wm. "Bill" Kron, driver for the Jones-Herriott Oil Co. Mr. Lacina agrees that Advanced Custom-Made Havoline Motor Oil gives added power, longer engine life, greater gasoline mileage. No other oil can match it, regardless of price.

IN TOWN OR ON THE HIGHWAY – in all 48 states – you'll find Texaco Dealers with Texaco Sky Chief Su-preme gasoline, supercharged with Petrox, for more miles, more power, longer engine life . . . Texaco Fire Chief gasoline at the *regular* price, both 100% Climate-Controlled . . . Marfak lubricant and Havoline Motor Oil.

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THE TEXAS COMPANY

Is Your Farm . . .

Hanging in the Balance?

By Thomas M. Stoker, *Farmers Savings Bank, Shelby, Iowa*

YOU need only glance at the newspapers from day to day to see what large lawsuits are involved in accidental injuries. Members of the public are beginning to sue for fantastic amounts for injuries of all kinds. If a person and his attorney feel that the owner or renter of land is in any way responsible for an injury, they will often go to court and sue.

Take your farm dog. Let's say that a year or so ago he nipped someone. It was just a minor injury and nothing came of it. Now, let us say that your neighbor comes on your place and gets a bad bite that permanently injures him. Your dog has already proved that he can bite by his actions of a year or so ago. The law usually gives a dog just one bite—and after he has proven he can bite the owner can be held liable for further actions of the dog. After being bitten your neighbor can now go to court and has a good chance of bankrupting you with a large judgment.

Courts are often hard on a farmer when his livestock gets out and damages the crops of his neighbor. The law says you have to restrain your animals properly. If you have a section of bad fence and know it, and your cattle get out through this part of the fence, look out! You can be held liable to the fullest extent for the damage they do to the crops of your neighbor.

Damage to the property of others that you may be held liable for includes the spread of cholera. If your hogs get out and spread cholera, you may have to pay for the losses involved from the epidemic. You are also in trouble if a car hits one of your animals while it is on the highway.

Although farm labor is exempt in most States from the Workmens Compensation Law, it still doesn't put the farmer into the "clear" as far as his liability for injuries to his employees go. The law states that a farmer has to provide a reasonable safe place for his employees to work.

A judgment goes on permanent record in your county courthouse. It can be foreclosed just like a mortgage. A farmer may have to sell his farm, part of his working equipment, and in the case of a young farmer, be forced out of business, just to pay this judgment.

The answer to this situation is fairly simple. A farmer may purchase a farm liability policy. Its cost will vary but usually lies between $12 and $40 a year. The amount of premium varies as to the extent of coverage a farmer desires.

The policy is usually divided into three main sections. The first section protects you and your operations on the farm you occupy. It gives you legal liability protection for bodily injuries, sickness or disease of others arising out of your use, ownership, or maintenance of the farm you are on. It also covers your legal liability for the damage to the property of others.

The second section protects your legal liability arising out of injuries, sickness, or disease of your employees while they are working for you on your place.

The third section is optional. It pays for medical expenses up to $500 (it may be made higher) for accidents that you may incur while working on your place. It has nothing to do with legal liability but it is a nice little "wrinkle" on the policy.

The farm liability policy has some basic exclusions. These are situations where your company won't come to your rescue.

1. Your policy won't help if your liability comes about from another occupation other than farming.

2. It won't protect you from intentional harm you do to others. This is logical exclusion as it won't condone murder, etc.

3. Your liability policy won't protect you from your legal liability for the use of your auto away from the farm. It won't pay for damages to a boat that is over 26 feet long (this length may vary), your liability from the operation of an aircraft, and it won't cover saddle horses you may rent out to others.

4. It won't pay for damage to property of others that is in your care, custody, and control.

5. Last, but not least, if you sign a written contract with a person and in this contract you accept all things this other party may be held legally liable for, your policy will not protect you. If you sign such a contract you have to let your company know.

These exclusions are not "iron clad." They vary from company to company.

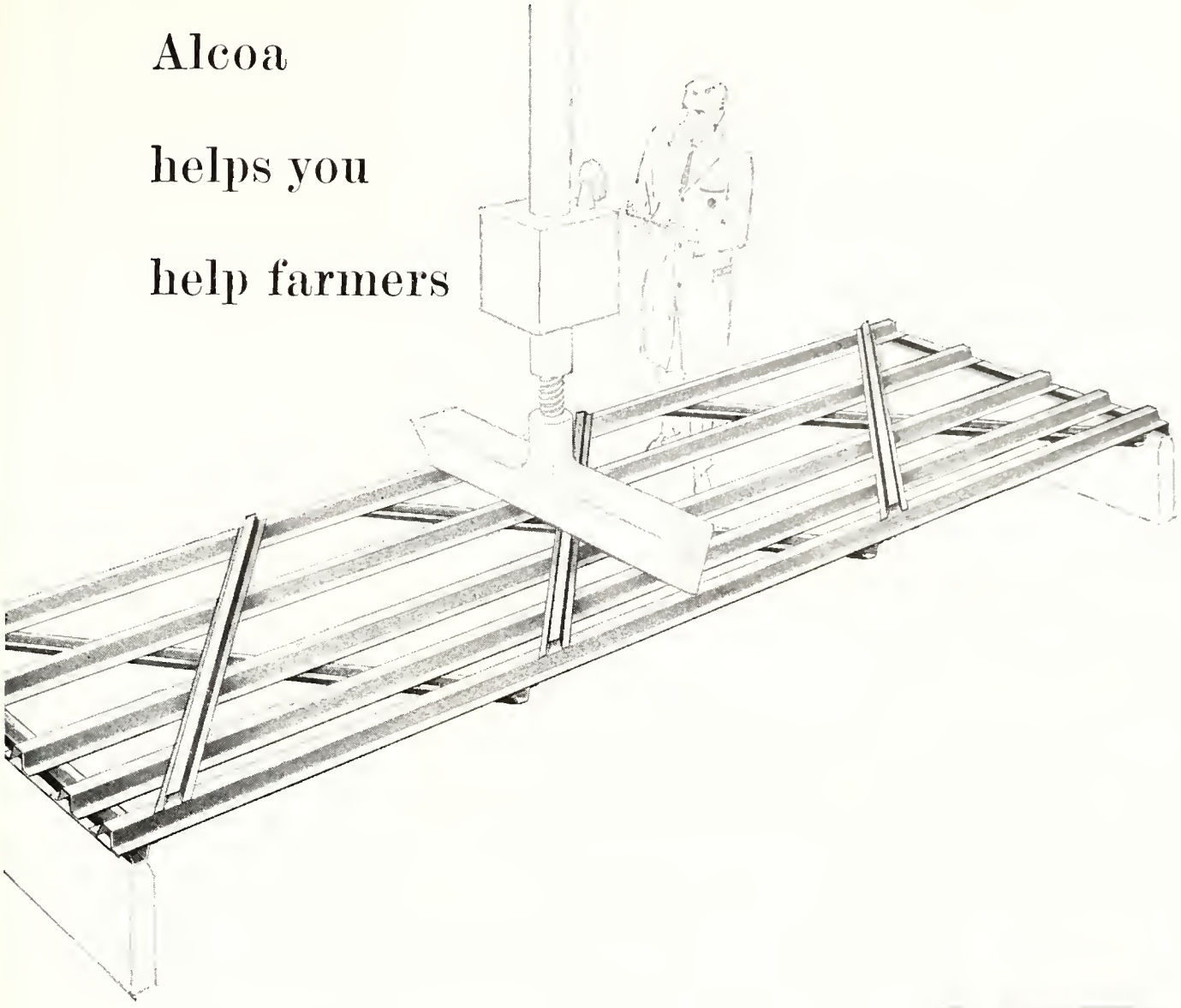
In closing here are some points to remember.

1. Buy a policy from a good local agent representing only good companies. You get what you pay for.

2. Check with your agent to see if medical payments are added to your policy for sections one and two. If they are, it means that if a guest or hired man gets hurt on your place, he will receive cash medical benefits up to $500 (may be made higher) irregardless if you are liable or not.

This article cannot accurately describe all situations. If you have more questions, see the farm agent in your locality. ◆◆◆

Here's how Alcoa helps you help farmers



When problems concerning farm uses of aluminum arise, Alcoa has a 70-man research team ready to tackle them.

Out of Alcoa research has evolved aluminum farm gates that need no upkeep; longer-lasting aluminum irrigation pipe; and pole-type aluminum buildings that stay up to 15° cooler and save up to 75% on construction.

While farmers have heard of these products, they still may ask many questions about them. Alcoa would like to provide you with helpful background material on farm applications of aluminum. We've listed at right some of the current information available.

In addition, we'd like you to feel free to bring special aluminum application problems to our attention. From the enormous mass of practical information at our disposal, we usually can help you. Write us any time.

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- ☐ Alcoa Farm Gate Literature. The story of aluminum gates.
- ☐ *Pipelines to Profit.* Facts on portable irrigation.
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- ☐ *Pole Barn Plans Catalog.* Catalog of nine pole-building plans available to farmers.

*Films may be borrowed for group showings. Specify dates wanted.

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POWER!

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The new low-line D-14 Tractor offers the easiest working 3-plow chore power you've ever seen. The fun of driving the D-14 starts with the single step that puts you in the driver's seat behind the new POWER-CRATER engine.

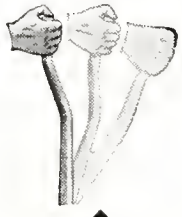
Then there's new "punch" for the really *tough* assignments — the exclusive new Power Director that lets you quick-shift to high or low range . . . on-the-go! Eight speeds ahead . . . starting at 1½ mph., full governed speed. Power steering if desired.

Teamed with the Allis-Chalmers 2-way scoop (above), the D-14 performs a great variety of farm jobs. Here's a tool that digs, loads, lifts, carries and dumps. Reversed, it becomes a handy carrier for bulky materials, such as feed and fertilizer. Attached with SNAP-COUPLER hitch.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration of the many new features in the 3-plow D-14, or write for free information.

exclusive new
Power Director

**Easy control of
8 forward speeds**



ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WIS.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

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How to Drive a Car

By Mel Alsbury, Jr.

SINCE winning the Mobilgas Economy Run last year, I've been credited with being stingy, said to have been lucky, and—best of all—termed an expert on how to drive a car economically.

If I skip over all but the term "expert," and tell you how I drove my big Imperial over the 1,468-mile course to get 21 miles per gallon, you'll find my so-called secrets are everyday driving techniques that will save you money at the gas-pumps.

Our objective was to prove that the 300 horsepower engine under the hood —put there to help a driver get out of highway difficulties such as passing big trucks—could also be efficient. But no engine is efficient if the driver doesn't use his head, as well as his feet, to get the best gasoline mileage possible.

The basic rule of economical driving is to think ahead. Keep your mind on what's ahead for the next block in towns, or the next mile out in the country.

If you're thinking ahead, then apply the second rule: drive as steadily as you can. All of us pilots in the economy run think twice before we put pressure on the accelerator—and think again before we put a heavy foot on the brakes, and gasoline, by using the engine's compression to slow down. That means gradually lifting your foot from the accelerator.

Sudden spurts of speed increase your gasoline consumption almost double. When you approach a stop sign, ease into it from a block away. Then, to pull across when traffic is clear, go

The secret used by the author to coax 21 miles per gallon out of his car was to "drive as if a police officer was right by my fender." Pretty Joan Culver, Tournament of Roses Queen, learns the secret from the auto event winner.

very gradually. Jack-rabbit starts may be great for the youngsters who are trying to impress their girl-friends, but they're one of the heaviest gulpers of gasoline.

Most traffic lights are timed. If you use your head by slowing down a block or more away when the red light is on, you can almost always figure on hitting them when they're green.

To get the most out of any car, it must be in good over-all condition. That means a properly tuned engine, a properly lubricated chassis. Clean spark plugs are a must. Wheels should be kept in balance, and tires properly inflated.

One thing will become apparent to you, if you try to drive economically. You'll learn that economical driving is safe driving for when you're paying this much attention to your work, you are automatically driving safely and intelligently.

I always drive as if a motorcycle police officer were riding beside my rear fender, whether he is or not. Stop and think about that for yourself. The safety people say the life you save may be your own. I like to hook up safe driving with economical driving.

For the money you'll save is *sure* to be your own.

Tight Contest

After a previous tie, The Lodi FFA Chapter nosed out Bakersfield by a single point to win the right to represent California in the national livestock judging contest at Kansas City in October. The contest was a special run-off held on the campus of Cal Poly on May 18.

Lodi's trio of FFA members scored a point total of 1,119 points, compared with 1,118 for Bakersfield's team. Six classes of livestock were used in the special competition. In the regular state championship finals held at Cal Poly May 4, each team tallied 1,544 points. This gave the almost incredible combined score of 2,663 points for Lodi and 2,662 points for Bakersfield in the two contests. Wow!

DRIVE!

that gives you real digging power

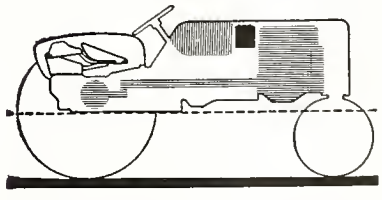
The 4100 pounds of dynamic working weight in the new D-14 Tractor put you in full command of the toughest choring and earth-moving jobs on your farm.

Long, low design assures stable, ground-hugging operation. Yet there's a full 25 inches of rear axle clearance to ride over ridges and ditch banks.

The D-14 and Allis-Chalmers scraper (above) are an ideal combination for low-cost earth moving, ditching, and barnyard cleaning. Attached quickly with SNAP-COUPLER hitch, the 6-ft. scraper has a curved 14-in.-high moldboard that can be extended to 9 ft. with two 1½-ft. extensions. End plates are available if desired. Scraper is fully adjustable and can be reversed for bulldozing and backfilling.

Ask your dealer about the D-14's many advantages as an all-round farm tractor, or write for free information.

SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.



New **Low-Line High-Crop** Design

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Raise Meat-Type Hogs

Here is how to stay in the hog business—with a profit

HOG FARMERS are losing more and more of the consumer's dollar. Pork's share of the consumer income is only 1.9 percent as compared with 2.5 percent in 1949. Another comparison, about 2.75 percent of the consumer's dollar was spent for beef in 1955—only 2 percent for pork.

The problem is one for the entire pork industry. However, the farmer holds the key! He is the man that can do much to help the situation by raising only meat-type hogs.

The need for a meat-type hog has been brought about by the public's demand for leaner pork. Lard consumption and exports have decreased. The housewife is using more vegetable oils in her cooking. The result has been an abundance of lard at prices well below the liveweight price of hogs. At the same time, the lean cuts have increased in value.

Only 15 to 17 percent of the 70 to 80 million hogs going to market are meat-type hogs. And they are not confined to any particular breed. Every breed has its leaner types as well as those that run to fat.

There is some confusion among producers as to what constitutes a meat-type hog. Many fail to distinguish between the meaty, meatless, and lard types. The so-called "razorback" is not a meat-type hog just because he doesn't have a lot of fat. In fact, the razorbacks tend to get too fat when well fed.

The true meat-type hog is one that will dress out 50 percent or more of the preferred lean cuts—hams, loins, picnic shoulders, and shoulder butts. His market weight should be about 225 pounds.

The problem is one of breeding more than feeding though good feeding and good management are also essential. A high roughage ration toward the end of the feeding period with lard-type hogs produces a leaner type of carcass but it is always accompanied by a reduced dressing percentage.

Experimental evidence shows that genuine meat-type hogs are not slow growers. Furthermore, they do not cost more to raise. Generally speaking, desired carcasses can be obtained by mating animals selected for meat development and they can be full-fed without sacrificing growth rate, economy of gain, or dressing percentage. Fortunately, carcass quality is passed on from one generation to the next through heridity.

The most economical way for a Future Farmer to start into meat-type hog production is to begin with the sows and gilts available. Choose them as far as possible from meat-type characteristics. You will then only need a new boar. The boar should be purchased from a breeder who is selecting for meat-type animals. Possibly your FFA chapter has acquired such a boar for use in the chapter pig chain.

Though there is generally a scarcity of breeding stock, several breed associations have initiated programs for certifying litters on a basis of performance and carcass quality. This should aid in the search for meat-type boars.

As a hog producer, you will want to understand that the use of a meat-type boar does not insure a batch of meat-type pigs. They will improve in the first generation but it may have to be repeated several times in order to get a high percentage of meat-type pigs.

Records are necessary to the continuing process of selection. Minimum records should include the number of pigs per litter, number raised, rate of gain, economy of gain, and backfat thickness.

A price differential is paid in some markets for the meat-type hog. At others, packers have quit paying premium for lean hogs and are penalizing fat hogs.

The outlook is bright for the producer of leaner hogs—the kind demanded by today's housewife. For the hog raiser of the future, it is a must for a good profit over the years. In fact, the whole hog industry must "get in step" with this movement to more lean pork and less fat.

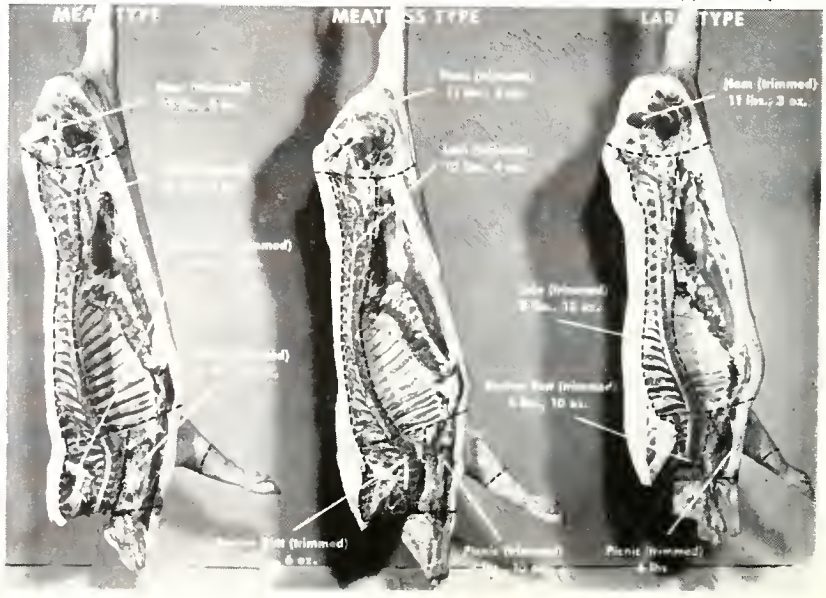
Photos courtesy Armour & Company

Meat-type barrow. Hog buyers would like to see more of them at market.

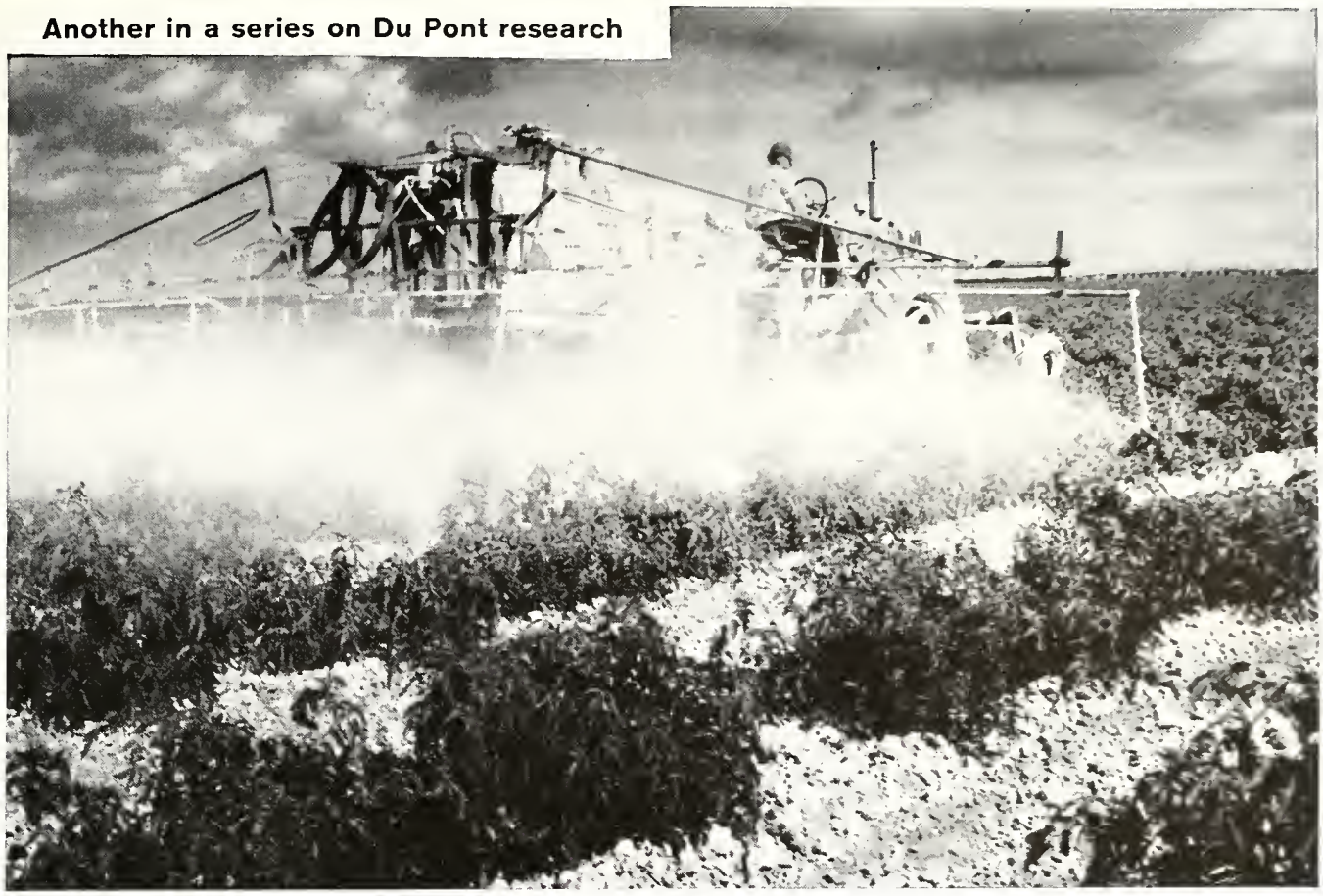
Meatless-type barrow. Has length but no muscling. Confused with meat-type.

Lard-type barrow. Only 40 percent primal cuts came from this crossbred.

Carcass values differ. The meat-type yielded 53 percent of chilled carcass weight in lean primal cuts, meatless type 47, and the lard type only 40.



Another in a series on Du Pont research



• This tomato crop in Florida is being protected against diseases with Du Pont "Manzate"® maneb fungicide, the nearest-perfect tomato fungicide yet discovered.

Every year chemistry finds new ways to help you grow better crops

You and your neighbors are farming better today than ever before. And, to do so, you use more and more of the results of chemical research.

An outstanding example is "Manzate." It's a disease-preventive developed by Du Pont and known to chemists as a versatile dithiocarbamate fungicide. "Manzate" helps tomato growers improve yields and quality by controlling all major foliage diseases. On many other crops, too, it does an equally good job.

While "Manzate" is one of the newest Du Pont fungicides, others such as Parzate® nabam fungicide, Fermate® ferbam fungicide, Zerlate® ziram fungicide and Thylate® thiram fungicide give outstanding crop protection. For instance, many potato and vegetable growers consider "Parzate" a standard for preventing blights; and wherever fruit is grown, Du Pont fungicides play an important role in producing quality apples, peaches, pears and other produce.

"Manzate" and these other disease-protecting chemicals are examples of how Du Pont chemistry helps the American farmer grow better crops.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

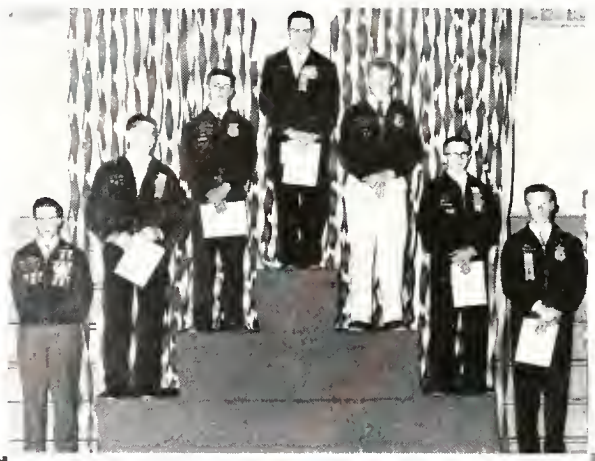
Photo Roundup

Doyle Conner, national FFA president in 1948-49, is sworn in as Speaker of the House in the Florida Legislature by Supreme Court Justice Campbell Thornall. Doyle was elected Speaker at 26, the youngest to ever hold the office.

The FFA members at North Harford High School in Maryland sparked a drive that raised nearly $1,000 for Hungarian relief. Shown presenting the check to CARE are Margaret Holloway and David Harry, III, Maryland FFA President from Pylesville. (See the story on page 20.)

FFA markers like the one shown are becoming familiar scenes in Texas. They are being erected by chapters at a cost ranging from $30 to $40 each. Advisor J. B. Barret, third left, and two chapter officers show theirs to school superintendent and local Lions Club officers.

Pictured at right are the "stars" of the New York FFA Convention. At the peak is State Star Farmer, John Putnam, Holland Patent. Others, left to right, Robert Calkins, star poultry farmer; Tauno Wirkki, public speaking; John Baitsholts, farm mechanics; Roland Ripley, star dairy farmer; Richard Brandes, soil and water; and William Rockefeller, winner in farm safety.



Mr. C. W. Lane who holds the Honorary American Farmer Degree retired May 31 from the Sante Fe Railway public relations department in Oklahoma City. Mr. Lane has been a staunch supporter of FFA for many years and worked with vocational agriculture students in the days before the FFA was organized.

Four young farmers from Great Britain who are visiting FFA members in this country stop briefly in the Nation's Capital. Michael Needham, left, Worchestershire, is visiting in Idaho; Thomas Warlow, Pembroke, in Tennessee; Colin Wappat, Durham, in Wisconsin; and David Gemmill, Cambridge, in West Virginia. All except Gemmill will remain for the National FFA Convention.

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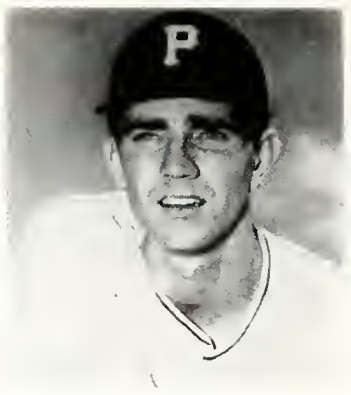
Sportrait

By Stan Allen



WORKHORSE of the Pirates in 1956 was Ronnie Kline, a tall six-feet-three-inch righthander.

Twenty-five-year-old Ronald Lee Kline was born in a small railroad town of Callery, Pennsylvania, where he and his family still live during the off season. Ronnie learned his early lessons of baseball on sandlots around his home town. He won letters in football and track while in high school but he did not play baseball.

Another one of Ronnie's interests in high school was farming. He studied vocational agriculture while attending the Evans City High School. Although Ronnie did not live on a farm, he was a member of the Evans City FFA Chapter and carried out all of his project programs by doing farm work on the neighboring farms.

Ronnie was signed by the Pirates just after his high school graduation in 1950. His first stop in pro ball was with Bartlesville in the K-O-M league where he appeared in only seven games, winning 5 and losing 2. In 1951, Ronnie led the K-O-M league with 18 wins against only 4 losses, registering 208 strikeouts. His earned run average that year was a very respectable 2.33. At the end of the 1951 season he was moved up to New Orleans in the Southern Association but appeared in only four games.

After spring training in 1952, Ronnie made the trip back to Pittsburgh with the team. He appeared in only 11 games with the Pirates that season as he spent half of the season with Burlington, the Pirate's farm club in the Carolina League, before being drafted into the U. S. Army. Ronnie did not get the opportunity to play much baseball during his service days and after being discharged in September of 1954, he found that he had gotten out of shape. In order to help correct this and get back into playing condition, Ronnie played winter league ball with Mazatlan down in Mexico.

In 1955 Ronnie rejoined the team and appeared in 36 games. He was the Pirates fireman in '55 working in 36 games though he started only 19 of these games. His pitching was much better than the 6 win, 13 loss record that he posted in 1955.

In order to gain more valuable experience and also to keep in shape, Ronnie again went to winter league baseball. He spent the winter of 1955-56 pitching for Santiago in the Dominican Republic. It was with Santiago that he added a slider and a knuckle ball to his collection of pitches. His fast ball was already good enough to have earned him the nickname of "The Callery, Pennsylvania Hummer."

During the 1956 season Ronnie began to reach the form that had been expected of him. He appeared in 44 games, winning 14 and losing 18, and recorded 125 strikeouts. He teamed up with teammate Bob Friend to account for almost half of the Pirates victories last year and nosed out Friend in the earned run average department with a 3.38 average against Friend's 3.47 average. Pirate Manager Bobby Bragan relied heavily on this duo as both starting and relief hurlers.

While pitching the 18 games that he lost, Ronnie worked a total of 99-2/3 innings and pitched good ball. His teammates were not too helpful with their bats for in these 18 games the Pirates could only score 26 runs for him, an average of just over one run per game. Due to this, Ronnie worked in 10 one-run decision games last season, winning 5 and losing 5 with two of his wins via the shutout route.

In adition to having all the tools of a good major league pitcher, Ronnie is also thought of as one of the team's "heart" players inasmuch as he always plays the game with everything that he has. With all of this going for him, the experts believe that Ronnie Kline, another former FFA member who has made good in major league baseball, cannot miss becoming one of the National League's best hurlers. ◆◆◆

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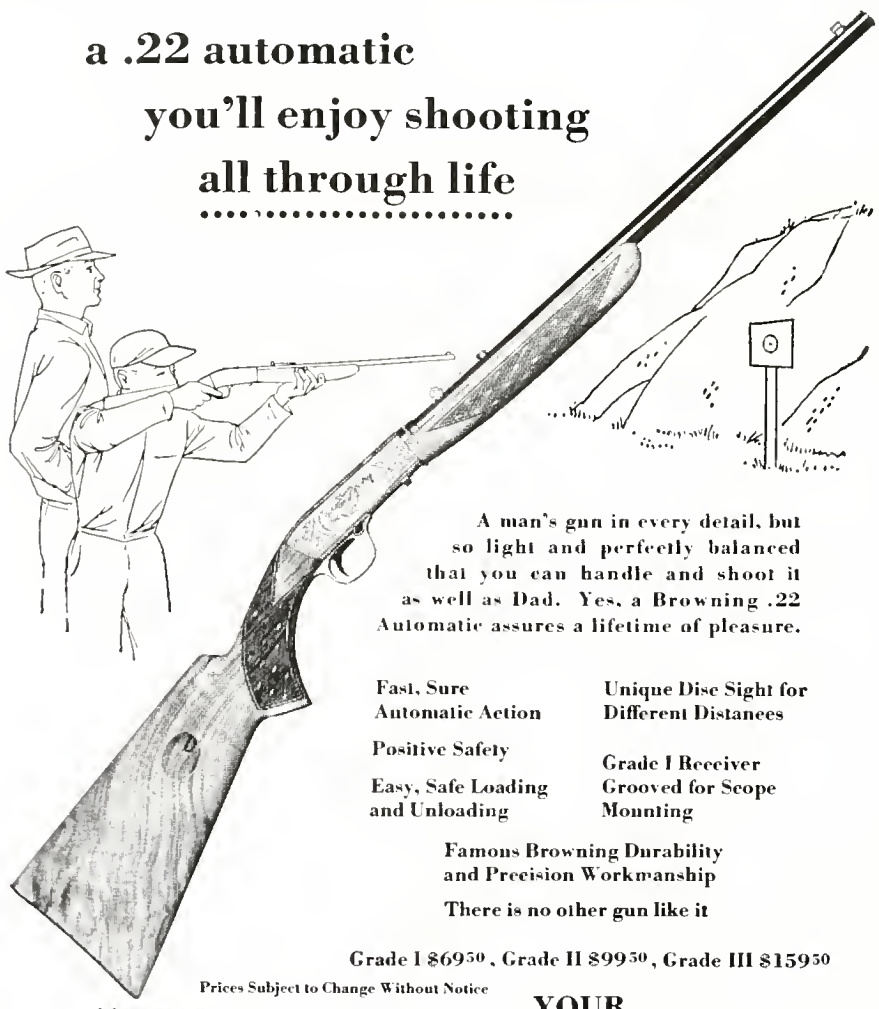

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The Hard Way

Mapleton would have their win and Chet to thank for it . . .

. . . but would his pitching stand up when the pressure was on!

By James E. Connelly, Jr.

NERVES WERE TIGHT in the Mapleton High School dressing room. This was the game they had been waiting for all season. The members of the Mapleton team moved nervously about, readying themselves for the game that could mean the championship of the Schofield City High School League—or a second place finish. They were up against their chief rivals, the Blackwood High team.

Ernie Brucker, the coach of the Mapleton team, entered the dressing room. Ernie was a young man in his early thirties and had a warm manner that made the boys ease up when tension ran high. He understood the strain of high school competition and the attitude towards sports that made winning a game so important.

"Hi ya fellows," Ernie shouted above the quiet nervousness.

"Hey coach." "Hello coach." "Whatta say coach?" The voices echoed about him.

"All set for the clincher gang?" Ernie asked, optimistically.

They loosened up. Ernie was here. It was okay now. Relaxation broke all over the dressing room.

"We got it made." "We'll smash 'em." They yelled.

"With me pitching you can't miss," the voice entered through the doorway.

The silence was deafening. Heads turned sharply towards the door. Chet Ryan stood firmly. Chet was the strong young pitching ace of the Mapleton team and the reason for the team's brilliant 13 and 1 record the past season—and he knew it.

He was big, threw hard and owned a fabulous strikeout record that made him a sure bet for the majors someday. In fact, numerous major league scouts had already approached him. As the offers grew so did his head.

"Hello Chet," Ernie said. "How's the old arm?" It sounded silly to Ernie when he said it, but he felt he should say something to help things along. The team wasn't too fond of Chet and Ernie knew it, but they needed him today. The game meant a lot to the boys and Chet was a sure bet to win.

Chet wanted to win. He wanted to win badly. Stubby Rogers, a major league scout, was going to be in the stands and would be watching his every move. If he was good maybe they'd offer him a bonus contract. No minor leagues for him. Just strike them out. That's all he had to do.

Chet moved to his locker. He was late. He had been late for the last few games. Fame is sometimes followed closely by laxity.

"Better hurry and dress Chet," Ernie said. "Gotta loosen up the old arm."

"I'm plenty loose. You'll see today. Just call the fast ball Max," Chet told the stocky Mapleton catcher. "and watch it smoke."

Max never looked up. Nobody looked up. Chet felt this, but ignored

it. He thought to himself—he'd show them. This last game of the season—he'd show them. They'd have their victory and have Chet Ryan to thank for it. They'd remember him for a long time. He'd be good today.

It was almost game time. Ernie was not one for pep talks, but today was a special occasion and he decided to say a few words and wish the boys luck.

"Hold the chatter down fellows," Ernie's voice cut into the muffled talk like a knife.

The voices trailed off, as the boys moved towards Ernie and draped themselves over the benches. The coach never gave a pep talk and they wanted to hear what he had to say.

"It's going to be tough fellows. The Blackwood team is good. They've got hustle, speed and guts, but most of all they play as a team. Nine guys. Only a team wins. Good Luck gang." Ernie turned and walked to the dugout.

The team filed out after him. They wanted to win because they liked to think they were a team, but each player knew there were only eight men on the team and Chet Ryan.

The city stadium was packed. It was a big day. A high school championship was always a big day in any city. The press box was crowded with reporters and even the local radio and television stations were on hand to afford full coverage to this all important yearly classic.

The combined bands of the rival high schools played the national anthem and the stadium assumed the customary silence. When they had finished they filed to their respective places in the stands and the umpire shouted, "Play ball." The mayor threw the ball out to Chet and the game began.

The Blackwood team had five dangerous hitters interspersed throughout the lineup to afford a balance of power, but the first man up tipped a dribbler to short and Walt Davis, the speedy Mapleton shortstop, fired to first for an easy out. The next two men watched screaming fast balls zip by and were easy strikeout victims, as Chet bore down from the beginning.

Davis was leadoff man for the Mapleton team and on the first pitch he sent a long drive to deep left field and the spectators jumped to their feet, but Jack Lyons, the Blackwood outfielder made a spectacular catch against the wall. Sam Johnston, centerfield, grounded to second and Max Schultz struck out to end the inning.

For seven innings the game continued nip and tuck. Neither team could move a man further than second base. The Mapleton team had collected six hits, but couldn't get the big break to score. Chet, on the other hand, hadn't allowed a single hit and had chalked up 14 strikeouts.

In the top of the eighth the Blackwood team came to bat. Chet caught the corner on the first man for an easy strikeout and the next man hit the first pitch for an easy grounder to short, but the usually sure-handed Davis bobbled the ball and never made the throw. Chet fumed. He kicked the dirt on the mound, fingered the rosin bag roughly and slammed it to the ground. Davis lowered his head and pounded his glove.

Chet walked the next man, putting men on first and second with only one out. The next batter was the Blackwood first sacker, Jim Clark. Chet bore down, Max called for a curve. Chet gripped the ball tightly and let loose. The ball sailed towards the plate and fear gripped Chet's heart. He knew when it left his hand that it wasn't going to break.

The big bat of the powerful Clark came whipping around in a clean level swing. The ball sailed on a line for the leftfield corner and dropped foul by inches.

Chet mopped his brow. He fingered the rosin bag, stepped on the mound, stretched and fired. Strike two. The crowd was tense. They sat hushed waiting for the game to break wide open, or be stopped by the strong young pitcher. Chet looked for the sign, stretched and threw—strike three swinging.

Even with two outs Chet was still in trouble as the clean-up hitter, Mike Jarowski, stood at the plate. Mike was big and a demon hitter. He was anxious to make good. Stubby Rogers was watching him also. With fourteen homers in sixteen games, Mike was a good prospect.

Chet studied the batter and from a full stretch he fired a corner cutter for a strike. Mike backed out of the box, rubbed his hands in the dirt then stepped back in and planted his feet solidly. Max flashed the sign and Chet kicked high and threw a curve for ball two. Mike waited. The next pitch was a fast ball low—three and one.

Chet motioned to Max and the stocky catcher walked to the mound for a conference. They decided to throw a knuckle ball and maybe fool the hefty slugger. Chet checked his runners. His right arm came around fast as the knuckler sailed crazily to the plate, Mike couldn't follow it and he missed the ball by a foot.

Chet was still in trouble with a three and two count and all things in the batter's favor. Chet backed off the mound hoping to set Mike off in his timing with stalling tactics. He fingered the

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rosin bag nervously and dropped the ball into his glove three or four times. Chet knew he had to be careful. He turned around and looked at the runners then moved to the rubber. He looked at Max and got the sign for a fast ball. Max was right. Chet had to throw it past him.

He stretched and checked his runners. They had big leads, but he couldn't chance throwing the ball away. He had to concentrate on the big man at the plate.

Chet whirled and fired and almost instantly Max jumped and stretched high with his gloved hand as the ball sailed high over his head. The man on second raced home with the first run of the game. The man on first went to third and Jarowski moved to second.

Chet was fuming. He threw his glove to the ground and turned to Walt Davis at short. "It's your fault Davis," he screamed. Chet was almost hysterical.

Ernie ran from the dugout. He tried to calm Chet, but couldn't. He motioned to the bullpen as he led Chet from the mound in tears.

By the time Chet got to the dressing room, it was full of reporters and photographers. Here was a good story. And they wanted all the details.

Ernie hustled the newsmen out, but Stubby Rogers, the big league scout, asked Ernie if he could remain.

Chet was on the bench with his head in his hands as Stubby walked over and said softly "Son, you were great out there today. Your fast ball was hopping and your curve was breaking sharply. The only bad pitch you threw was the one you threw to yourself—not the one that went wild over Max's head. You told yourself that Chet Ryan didn't need anybody behind him. You were wrong. Stars are made by team support and the best pitchers need fielders behind them. But more important than control in pitching is self control."

"If you want to be big league, you have to think big league and you have to control your emotions. Last season a big league pitcher had a few things go wrong. He threw his glove to the ground and screamed at a teammate. He's in the minors this year."

"We had you tabbed for a "bonus baby," but I'm afraid you need some seasoning in the minors. One year of the toughest heckling in baseball should fix you up for the majors."

As Rogers left the room Chet sat motionless. Ernie came over to him and said, "Chet, I think I know you pretty well, and I'm willing to bet that you'll be in the majors before long. You learned something today that you won't forget for a long time. You'll be a better man for it. When you learn the hard way—you learn." ◆◆◆

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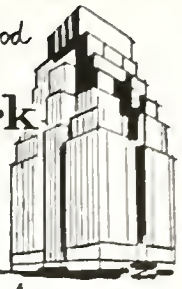

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DU PONT

How to Train a Horse

By F. P. Ptizer

NO DOUBT you have had the inclination at some time or other to train your pony or small horse. It's not as difficult as you might think. Here is how it is done, as told to me by an old horse trainer. He not only taught a horse to roller skate, but to walk on stilts as well.

First, take a simple trick, such as putting the horse's feet on top of a low barrel. You stand on one side of the barrel and let a friend of yours stand on the other side. When you give the command "up," have your friend lift the forefeet of your horse onto the top of the barrel. The minute this is done, feed your horse a piece of apple, a lump of sugar, or some candy. Repeat this for days.

At first the horse will try to walk around the barrel to get his dainty, but at such times give him nothing. Feed him only when he has his forefeet on top of the barrel. He will soon realize the only way he can get the tasty morsel is by putting his forefeet on top of the barrel without help. You need have no fear that he won't do it. After a while all you need to do is raise your hand and shout "up," even if you haven't anything in your hand. But don't fool him too often! For, if there is no reward, he will become discouraged and go stale in his performance.

Now let's try another trick. First, have a friend load himself with pieces of apple and stand in front of the horse and shout "bow," or whatever word you decide on. Whenever this is said, put your left hand over the horse's nose, and with your right hand on the back of his neck, push the head downward in a bow. Your right hand must be on his neck right behind the ears. Do this hundreds of times, rewarding the horse every time until he realizes it is necessary for him to bow in order to earn the dainty he likes.

A horse doesn't like being grabbed by the nose and behind the ears and having his head pushed down. You wouldn't like it, either. So when you approach him, keep saying the commanding word — whatever you decide upon—with your arms stretched in a threatening way. You will find that he will bow of his own accord, rather than be manhandled, in order to get a tasty morsel.

It must always be remembered in training a horse or pony that rewards are necessary.

Now that your pony has mastered two tricks, he will go to a third one. We will make him pick up a red handkerchief.

All you have to do is put a piece of apple inside the red handkerchief and lead your pony to it. He will smell the apple and go for it. At this point, you must be very alert. Don't let your horse get the handkerchief too deeply in his mouth or get too good a grip on it. The minute his lips have grabbed it, take it from him, but feed him a piece of apple immediately. After a while the handkerchief need not have the apple in it. You need only point the horse's head towards it. When referring to the handkerchief, always give the command, "red."

In training a horse, never work it more than three-quarters of an hour at a time.

Now let us teach your horse to do a more difficult trick—picking colors. Lay three colored handkerchiefs in a row—a red one, a white one, and a blue one; the red and blue at each end and the white in the middle. These should be put on a board laid across two wooden horses or two barrels. Before starting this trick, let us caution you: Do not reward your horse if he or she fails to do what you want done.

You got him to master the red handkerchief. Now we will work on the white one. Say "white" and push him towards the center of the board, always standing behind him. Never let him swerve to the left or right. When he gets near enough to the white handkerchief he will smell the apple. Keep at this until he knows that when you stand behind him he must go for the center of the board and for the white handkerchief. Go through this same process with the blue handkerchief, except that you must not stand behind him. As the blue handkerchief is at his right, you must stand on his left side, always edging closer to him.

When he has mastered the blue one, start all over again. By continually rehearsing, day by day, he will learn what you want him to do. After that you need only call out the colors: for the red stand at his right side, for the white stand behind him, and for the blue stand at his left side.

Do not let your horse tire. When he responds slowly, you know he or she is tiring. Take a rest period at such times. Of course, a more difficult trick like the last one will take longer. Don't get discouraged if you do not obtain immediate results.

It must be remembered, too, that this red, white, and blue handkerchief trick

is not done by color, but by direction. You must drill your horse in the words red, white, and blue.

When your horse is thoroughly trained, you can have a friend call out one of the colors, and you can see that your horse goes to that particular handkerchief. It's lots of fun.

The old trainer who gave me this information confessed that any horse that picks out numbers, paws out ages, time of day, etc., is cued for that sort of thing. It is the trainer that creates cues not easily distinguishable by the audience that gets the biggest hand. Some of the best cues of professional horse trainers are the snapping of fingers, motions of the body, clicking of finger nails, or by word of mouth.

The cleverest cue he had ever heard about was used by a young trainer, Johnny Gorman, 14 years of age, who was billed as "Little Don and the Kid." He had a small gadget at the end of his whip which would click whenever he pressed it. These clicks informed the pony what he had to do. Don would always stand near the pony's ears and if the pony was pawing out a number, he would paw the ground every time he heard that faint click.

So here is another Do-It-Yourself. Go to the barn for your horse, load yourself with apples, lump sugar, and candy, and start working.

◆◆◆

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Natural Baits Are Best

By Matt Thomas

A YOUNG FELLOW I know used to spend his summers collecting nightcrawlers and selling them to fishermen for bait. All through high school he earned his spending money this way.

And the prospects looked so good to him that after finishing school he went into the bait business fulltime. In recent years he has grossed $1,000,000 annually. Not bad!

I knew another man who makes a far better than average income by raising cockroaches and crickets. Again, his customers are fishermen. Chances are there's somebody making a good living from the bait business near where you live. And if there's no one at it now, maybe it's something for you to consider. Just think of this: a hundred years ago, a sporting magazine boasted that there were 30,000 anglers in this country, but now there are 30,000,000. There are more and more fishermen every year, and the majority use natural baits.

It's not surprising, really. Fish are familiar with natural baits. They can recognize them as the real thing, and so bites come more often, it seems, when you use Nature's own creations.

Most common of the natural baits, of course, is the earthworm. You hear a lot of jokes about somebody being a "worm" fisherman, but take a tally sometime of the fish that are caught. You'll find out that worms are good for a great variety of fish—from the common bullhead to the highly prized black bass. Many experienced fishermen carry a can of worms along with them "just in case," as they put it.

In addition to the ordinary "fish" worms, you might want to try your luck with nightcrawlers. These are the really giant worms—averaging at least six inches in length—which keep well hidden deep in the ground during the day but come out on warm, moist nights and stretch out over the surface. They're fairly common where the grass is well-tended and watered. You get them by using a flashlight or a lantern and spotting them stretched out on the ground. But you have to grab in a hurry. These worms are faster than you would guess a worm could be.

Ranking next to worms in popularity as baits for fresh-water fish are minnows. Shiners, fatheads, dace—there are many kinds, and you can generally collect all you want by seining them in small streams or pools. But make certain you know your state regulations on the kind that can be used and where they can be caught. Many states guard carefully against introduction of goldfish (sold as Baltimore minnows), carp, and other undesirables into their state-controlled lakes and streams. Be especially cautious around your farm pond.

On fishing trips, in hot weather, when the minnows are very active or when you crowd a large number into a small space, you may have trouble keeping your minnows alive. Try to keep the bucket cool. Put ice in the water. And while you are fishing, keep the bucket out of the sun. Better yet, put the detachable part of the bucket in the water as often as possible.

You can buy in tackle stores today many devices to help you take your minnows with you alive. There are tablets which dissolve slowly giving off oxygen, small air-driven pumps which can be fastened to your car window with a hose that you insert into the minnow pail—shop to see what is available and most suitable for your specific needs.

But if your minnows do die, they can still be used for bait. Fact is, there's nothing better for bullheads or channel catfish, and they are even better if they are a bit "ripe." You'll use your live minnows for crappies, perch, bass, bluegills, and other pan fish. Hook them through the lips or through the back near the dorsal fin so they can move naturally. String the dead minnows on your hook like worms.

The third most commonly used natural bait is the crayfish, or crawdad. Abundant in many streams and ponds, they can be collected either with a net or by hand. And if they're scarce, it may be a sign that there are a lot of fish there feeding on them.

"Softshells" are the favorites of fishermen. As a crayfish grows, it becomes too big for its shell, and so the old shell is shed and a new one forms. But before the new one has hardened, the crayfish is soft and is at this time most palatable to fish.

Regular hardshells are good baits, though. Pull off their tails and pinch out the firm white tail muscle. If you have trouble with bait-stealing minnows, you can peel off part of the tail shell—the top half—leaving the belly shell intact to give you a place to anchor the hook. Smaller crayfish (an inch or two inches in length) can be used whole, hooked through the tail or through the back.

In addition to these three top-ranking natural baits, there are many others which are put to work regularly to catch fish. Try to find out what the fish are eating, and then feed them the same thing or something similar. You can't miss getting bites.

Hellgrammites, the ugly and strong-pinceered larvae of the dobson fly, are often picked up in the rocky riffles. Hooked through the collar, they are tough baits which can be used to catch more than one fish. Nymphs of the dragon flies and damsel flies and the big translucent larvae of the horse flies—any of these are worth a try, and it is often true that a variety offering will give better results than sticking to one bait.

On dry land you can catch grasshoppers and crickets. Or you can dig grubs from a rotten log or stump. Small toads and frogs, strips of belly with the fins attached from a fish you've caught, cockroaches, wasp and bee larvae—there's no end to the possibilities.

And when it comes to members of the catfish family, you can begin work in a whole new world of baits. Catfish find their food by its smell. A bullhead, for example, has taste buds scattered over its whole body, from head to tail, and so with these fish you get your best results when you offer them "stink" baits of one kind or another. Congealed blood, scented oils, soured clams, entrails—the objective, however achieved, is to give them a highly odorous, gummy solid. It must be something which a catfish has no trouble finding and which a fisherman has no trouble keeping on the hook. Wallpaper cleaner, dough, or bread (moistened and kneaded) often make the base.

Natural baits, in other words, are no big problem. You may do your best by sticking to the standards, but don't be afraid to experiment now and then. Fish seem to like variety.

Fishing Contest

A Prize for Everyone Who Enters!

ANY FISH YOU CATCH IS ELIGIBLE FOR ENTRY!!!

HOW TO ENTER

It's easy! Using the entry form on this page, fill in all the information accurately (and please print)! Have your entry countersigned by your parent or vo-ag teacher. Send to Fishing Contest, *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

Contest Rules

1. Anyone can enter the fishing contest if he is under 21 years of age at the time he catches the fish.
2. Your fish must be caught between April 1 and September 1, 1957. Your entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, September 1, 1957.
3. Your fish may be caught in the waters of the United States or its possessions, or in the waters of Canada or Mexico. You must comply with the fishing laws of the place where you catch your entry.
4. You must catch the fish yourself unassisted, but it can be caught with any kind of rod, reel, and line and on any kind of lure or bait.
5. You must submit a close-up side view photograph of your entry if it is a smallmouth bass, pickerel, or walleye. For all others, a photo is not required but we would like to have one.
6. Each contestant will be eligible to win one prize only (except in the case of the grand prize), though he may submit as many entries as desired. In the event someone submits more than one entry, the top place entry will be considered.
7. In case of ties, the one with the earliest postmark will be declared the winner. Judges are the staff of *The National FUTURE FARMER*, and decisions of the judges will be final. Entries cannot be acknowledge or returned. Winners will be announced in the October-November issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER*.

THERE ARE TWO DIVISIONS AND SEVEN CLASSES

FRESH WATER

Classes

1. Largest fish—Each fish will be judged on the basis of how close it comes to the record catch of its own species.
2. *The greatest total **weight** of pan fish caught in any one day.
3. *The greatest **number** of pan fish caught in any one day.
4. Catfish—The largest catfish caught regardless of specie. (Not eligible to compete in class one.)

Prizes!

Three top prizes will be given in each class.
First Prize—Rod, reel, line, and lure.
Second Prize—Reel.
Third Prize—Rod.

SALT WATER

Classes

5. Largest fish—Each fish will be judged on the basis of how close it comes to the record catch of its own species.
6. *The greatest total **weight** of pan fish caught in any one day.
7. *The greatest **number** of pan fish caught in any one day.

Prizes!

To the first-place winner in each of these three classes goes a rod, reel, line, and lure.

*** A pan fish is described as a small fish suitable for frying whole.**

Grand Prize!

A Grand Prize of an Oliver 6-h.p. motor goes to the largest catch based on how it compares with the world record catch of that particular species.

All prizes are popular brands such as Airex, Horrocks-Ibbotson, True Temper, Oliver!

ENTRY BLANK

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER FISHING CONTEST FOR 1957

Your entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, September 1, 1957!

(It is not necessary to use this entry blank but your entry must include the information requested on this form.) Please print.

1. For classes 1, 4, & 5.

   Kind of fish_____ Weight _____ lbs. _____ ozs. _____ length. _____
   (Exact name, whether trout is Brook, Rainbow, Lake; or whether bass is largemouth, smallmouth, etc.)

   For classes 2, 3, 6, & 7

   Weight of fish caught _____ and/or number of fish caught _____

   Kind _____

2. Where caught _____. Date caught _____, 1957.

   Check: Caught in fresh water _____; or salt water _____.

3. How caught (check): Rod & reel _____ Spinning rod _____ Fly rod _____ Other _____

   Rod manufacturer _____ Reel mfr. _____ Lure manufacturer or kind of bait _____

4. Caught by (your name) _____ Age _____

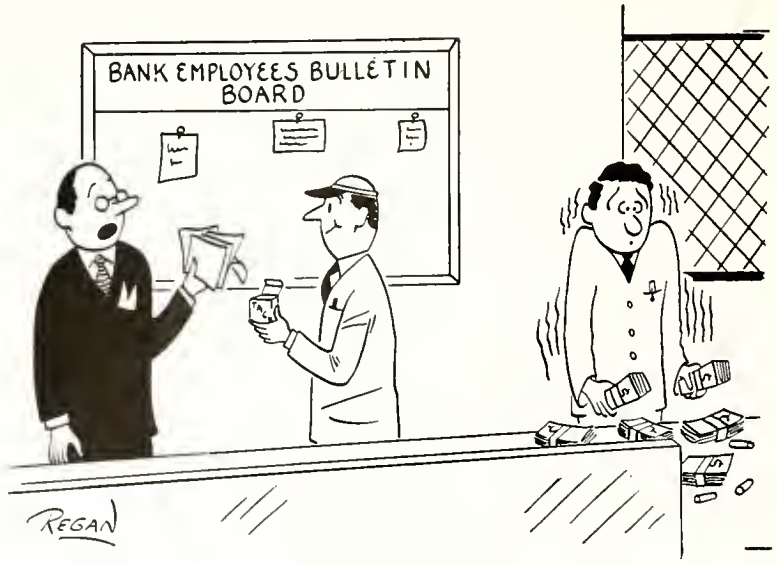
   Address _____ City _____ State _____
   Route & Box No.

5. Signature of ag teacher or parent _____

(Your ag teacher or one of your parents must affirm your entry by signing it. When asking them to sign your entry you must tell them of their responsibility. They do not have to see you catch the fish, but must see the fish. They must certify the kind, weight, and length of your fish; or in the case of the pan fish classes, must certify the number or weight of your catch.)

Mail entry to Fishing Contest, *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!



"Okay, stick 'em up!"

"I'm so out of sorts. The doctor said the only way to cure my rheumatism was to keep away from all dampness."

"What's the matter with that?"

"You don't know how silly I feel sitting in an empty bathtub and going over myself with a vacuum cleaner."

Larry W. Mitchell
Route 1
Washington, West Virginia

Farmer: (to new hired hand) *"Where's that mule I told you to take out and have shod?"*

New hand: *"Did you say shod?" I thought you said shot. I've just been burying her."*

Richard Beaver
R. R. 2
West Liberty, Iowa

While he was visiting a country school, the inspector from the Board of Education became angry because of the noise the students were making in the next room. He opened the door, grabbed one of the taller boys who seemed to be doing most of the talking and dragged him into the next room, stood him in a corner and said *"Now be silent and stand there!"*

A few minutes later a small boy stuck his head in the door and asked, *"Please sir, may we have our teacher back?"*

Harold Buchanan
Route 1
Eldorado, Oklahoma

Policeman to driver: *"What caused this wreck?"*

Driver: *"My wife fell asleep in the back seat."*

Kimmy Campbell
Benton, Tennessee

At a circus in a nearby town a man stood thoughtfully looking at the camels. Then he picked up a straw, put it on the camel's back and waited. Nothing happened. *"Wrong straw,"* he muttered and walked away.

Susan Hite
Tecate, California

A farm wife was entertaining the small son of a friend. At dinner, she asked him, *"Are you sure that you can cut your meat, Tommy?"*

"I think so," he politely replied. *"We've had it this tough at home."*

Ruth G. Newman
Route 3, Box 499
Galax, Virginia

Guide: *"This is the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa."*

Tourist Farmer: *"Pisa . . . Pisa! Let's see. That doesn't sound quite like the name of the man who built my silo, but it sure looks like his work."*

Ervin Hollund
R. R. 2
Wells, Minnesota

Officer: *"What's the big idea? What are you men doing climbing trees and crawling through the bushes?"*

Private: *"Well sir, we camouflaged the gun before lunch and now we can't find it."*

Vernell White
R. R. 3
Creal Springs, Illinois

Teacher: *"Why haven't you studied your Geography Willie?"*

Willie: *"Well, I heard my father say the world is changing every day so I thought I'd wait till it settled down."*

Barbara Bailey
Route 5
Haleyville, Alabama

Lady: *"That chicken I bought here yesterday had no wishbone."*

Butcher: *"Indeed not, Madam. Our chickens are all happy and contented and have nothing to wish for."*

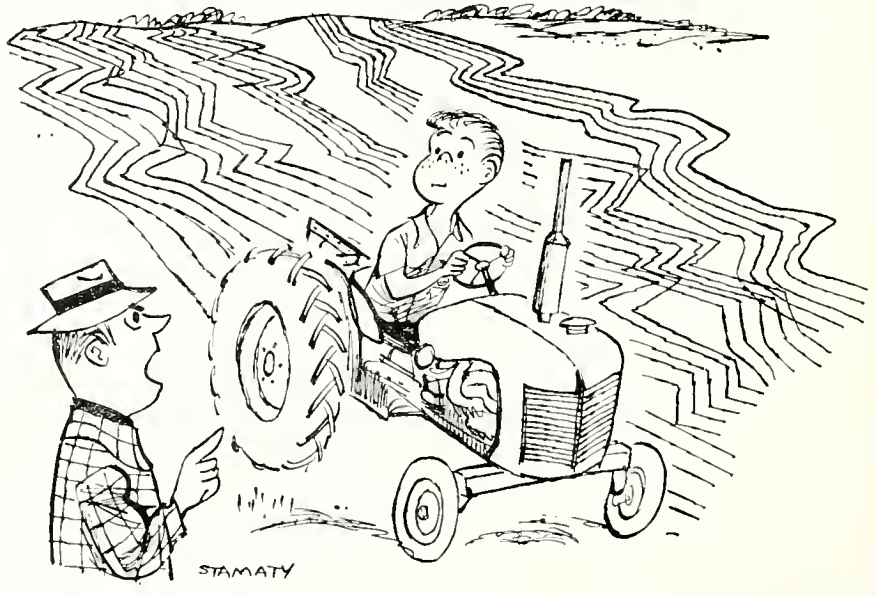
John Fretwell
Adrian, Michigan

"Why won't you marry me?" he demanded. *"There isn't anyone else, is there?"*

"Oh, Edgar," she sighed. *"There must be."*

Eddie Walker
Blair, Oklahoma

Charlie, the Green Hand



"Charlie, you've got to stop dodging those earthworms."

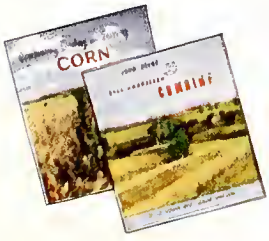
Combining Corn Makes Good Sense *and Dollars, Too!*

A John Deere Self-Propelled is the kind of combine that appeals to your good judgment. It handles corn, beans, and grain—does a good job in each—and saves you money on every acre. Investment-wise, a John Deere Combine can't be beat because its cost is spread over so many more acres.

Combining corn with a John Deere Combine and Corn Attachment makes good sense in other ways, too. It cuts field shelling losses by 75 per cent—cuts ear losses by 50 per cent. Bean growers like a John Deere especially well because both the 8- or 10-foot 45 and the 12- or 14-foot 55 have tremendous capacity for handling heavy crops—and tall, bushy stems.

See your John Deere dealer soon for more complete information.

Just above, in the small picture, is the 55 handling 4 rows of beans. It can also be equipped with Corn Attachment. In the large picture above is the 45 Combine with Corn Attachment.

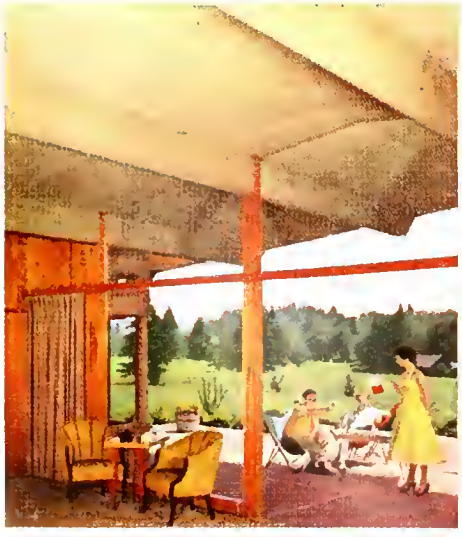


A FREE 36-page educational booklet on combining, drying, and storing of corn is yours for the asking. Also ask for a free folder on the 45 or 55 Combine. Write to John Deere, Moline, Illinois.

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

industrial forest land at work...growing new trees for tomorrow

Interiors of wood lend a feeling of warmth and hospitality to today's homes. A choice of many quality lumber species is marketed under Weyerhaeuser's 4-Square trademark.



When new young trees take root and begin to grow on forest land, they are living proof that timber is a renewable natural resource... that a forest can be both used and perpetuated. Forest soil on scientifically managed timber land can be kept productive forever, because of the tree's ability to reproduce itself when given a reasonable opportunity.

On Weyerhaeuser Timber Company tree farms, the continuous cycle of growth and harvest is constantly at work... producing trees for today and tomorrow. Here, our forestry and land management plans and practices are based on growing habits of dominant commercial tree species. These plans are designed to create the best conditions for reforestation and maximum growth of new wood each year. In actual practice, good forestry has made company lands efficient wood-producing units... much more so than if they had been left as untended wildlands.

Today, our tree farms supply wood for lumber, plywood, chemical pulp, wood fiber and many other forest products. Intensive forest management will enable them to provide such benefits forever. *Write to us at Box C, Tacoma, Washington for a free booklet,* ***Promise of the Trees.***

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company

making forestlands serve America better by scientific management

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4-SQUARE